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THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending September 1, 1873.

No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's office on Tuesday and Thursday, September 2, and 4.

Wednesday, September 3.

Discharged.—Private David Frey, band, Ninth Infantry; Private Lucien S. Crandall, General Service U. S. Army; Sergeant Ferdinand Mann, General Service U. S. Army.

The extension of leave of absence granted Captain V. M. C. Silva, Twenty-first Infantry, in Special Orders No. 70, April 2, 1873, from this office, is further extended until November 15, 1873, and his resignation will take effect on that date.

Leave of absence for thirty days is granted Captain James Curtis, Third Cavalry, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Captain John Egan, Fourth Artillery, is relieved from duty at the Military Academy and will rejoin his regiment.

Captain Edward Moale, Third Infantry, recruiting officer, Baltimore, Maryland, is appointed to act as inspector on a number of knapsacks received at the recruiting rendezvous of Captain George T. Robinson, Tenth Cavalry, Baltimore, Maryland, from New York arsenal, and reported unfit for use.

Leave of absence for six months, from December 1, 1873, is granted First Lieutenant George H. Wright, Seventh Infantry.

Friday, September 5.

A General Court-Martial is hereby appointed to meet at St. Louis, Missouri, on the 11th day of September, 1873, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Corporal William Conroy, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Captain S. C. Lyford, Ordnance Department; Captain J. P. Farley, Ordnance Department; Captain Charles Bendire, First Cavalry; First Lieutenant Cass Durham, Eighteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Charles Shaler, Jr., Ordnance Department; First Lieutenant George W. McKee, Ordnance Department, judge-advocate.

Discharged.—Private Charles Raff, Company M, Fifth Artillery; Private Ferdinand Mann, General Service U. S. Army.

Discharge Revoked.—Special Orders No. 176, Paragraph 7, of September 3, 1873, from this office, directing that Sergeant Ferdinand Mann, General Service U. S. Army, be discharged the service of the United States, is revoked.

Major Truman Seymour, Fifth Artillery, will repair to West Point, New York, and report to Lieutenant-Colonel E. Upton, First Artillery, on the 10th instant, for consultation concerning a system of trumpet signals for the Army.

Saturday, September 6.

So much of General Orders No. 18, of August 4, 1873, from headquarters Department of the Columbia, as appoints First Lieutenant William H. Boyle, Twenty-first Infantry, aide-de-camp on the personal staff of the commanding officer Department of the Columbia, is confirmed.

On the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, the following-named officers of the Corps of Engineers are assigned to duty with the Battalion of Engineers, and will report in person, on the expiration of their present leave of absence, to the commander of the battalion at Willett's Point, N. Y.: Second Lieutenant William H. Bixby, Henry S. Taber, William T. Rossell, Thomas N. Bailey.

On the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, the following-named officers of the Ordnance Department are relieved from their present duties and transferred as follows, and they will report for duty at the arsenals to which they are respectively transferred: First Lieutenant William S. Beebe, from the Allegheny Arsenal, Pa., to the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; First Lieutenant Otho E. Michaelis, from the Watertown Arsenal, Mass., to the Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; First Lieutenant Cullen Bryant, from Omaha Depot, Neb., to the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

Discharged.—Hospital Steward Henry Brown, U. S. Army, now on duty at Fort Wallace, Kansas.

The telegram of the 5th inst., from this office, directing the commanding general Department of the Missouri to order Assistant Surgeon A. A. Yeomans, with proper escort, to this city, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted Captain Joseph Rendlebrook, Fourth Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 148, August 7, 1873, from headquarters Department of Texas, is extended five months, with permission to go beyond sea.

Monday, September 8.

On the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, the following changes in the stations and duties of the officers of the Corps of Engineers are made: Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Williamson is reassigned to duty as

Light-house Engineer of the 12th Light-house District, and will take station at San Francisco, Cal., October 1, 1873, relieving Major N. Michler; Lieutenant-Colonel Williamson will report by letter accordingly to the Secretary of the Treasury; Major N. Michler, on being relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel Williamson, will proceed to Portland, Oregon, and take station at that place, relieving Major Henry M. Robert of all his duties, including that of light-house engineer of the 13th Light-house District; Major Henry M. Robert, on being relieved by Major Michler, will proceed to Milwaukee, Wis., and take station at that place, reporting by letter to the Secretary of the Treasury for duty as light-house engineer for so much of the 11th Light-house District as may be assigned to him.

Leave of absence for six months is granted Colonel John Gibbon, Seventh Infantry.

Discharged.—Ordnance Sergeant James Kearney, U. S. Army, now on duty at Fort Sumter, S. C.

By direction of the President, Private John Hasson, alias John W. Morrison, Company B, Fourth Cavalry, now in confinement at Frankford Arsenal, at Philadelphia, near Philadelphia, Pa., will be released from confinement and discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be confined, on refunding expenses incurred in his arrest.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, September 6, 1873.

Captain James H. Patterson, Twenty-fifth Infantry—Died at Fort Davis, Texas, August 19, 1873.

Captain Charles S. Tripler, Twelfth Infantry—Resigned September 1, 1873.

Captain James Thompson, Twenty-third Infantry—Resigned September 1, 1873.

Second Lieutenant Charles E. Slade, Fifteenth Infantry—Resigned August 31, 1873.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company B, First Cavalry, from Fort Walla Walla, W. T., to Port Klamath, Oregon.

Company C, Sixth Infantry, from Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., to Fort Buford, D. T.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS.

G. C. M. No. 29, Washington, July 28, 1873.—Promulgates the proceedings of a General Court-martial convened at West Point, New York, July 21, 1873, and of which Captain J. S. Conrad, Second Infantry, is president, in the case of Private Michael Lee, U. S. Military Academy Detachment of Cavalry, found guilty of "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline" and "violation of the 38th Article of War," and sentenced "to be confined at hard labor under charge of the guard for a period of three months, and to forfeit to the United States six dollars per month of his monthly pay for the same period."

G. C. M. O. No. 31, Washington, August 19, 1873.—In the case of First Lieutenant John C. White, First Artillery, the unexecuted portion of the sentence promulgated in G. C. M. O. No. 26, W. D., A. G. O., Washington, June 30, 1873, is hereby remitted, and he will return to duty with his proper command.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The following transfer was announced in the Twenty-second Infantry: Second Lieutenant J. E. Macklin, from Company F to Company I. (S. O. No. 43, September 4.)

1. So much of Regimental Orders No. 56, of 1873, from headquarters Fifth Artillery, as transfers Second Lieutenant W. P. Duvall from Company M to Company L, and assigns the following second lieutenants to companies, viz: Second Lieutenant W. H. Coffin to Company M and Second Lieutenant Edward T. Brown to Company D, was confirmed.

2. The leave of absence for thirty days granted Second Lieutenant W. J. Ross, aide-de-camp, Twenty-first Infantry, in Special Orders No. 56, from headquarters Department of Arizona, dated July 11, 1873, and extended thirty days by Special Orders No. 148, from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, dated August 19, 1873, was further extended sixty days. (S. O. No. 44, September 5.)

Special Orders No. 43, dated September 4, 1873, from department headquarters, directing the transfer of Second Lieutenant J. E. Macklin, Twenty-second Infantry, from Company F to Company I, was revoked. (S. O. No. 45, September 6.)

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdqrs'rs Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

The Yellowstone Expedition.—The following despatch has been received from General Custer:

HEADQUARTERS BATTALION 7TH CAVALRY,

POMPEY'S PILLAR,
YELLOWSTONE RIVER, MONTANA, Aug. 15, 1873.

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Yellowstone Expedition.

SIR: Acting under the instructions of the Brevet

Major-General commanding, I proceeded at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 4th inst. with one squadron of my command, numbering about ninety men, to explore a route over which the main column could move. Having reached a point on the Yellowstone river, near the mouth of Tongue river, and several miles in advance, and while waiting the arrival of the forces of the expedition, six mounted Sioux dashed boldly into the skirt of timber within which my command had halted and unsaddled, and attempted to stampede our horses. Fortunately our videttes discovered the approach of the Indians in time to give the alarm. A few well-directed shots soon drove the Indians to a safe distance, where they kept up a series of yellings, occasionally firing a few shots. As soon as the squadron could mount I directed Captain Moylan to move out in pursuit; at the same time I moved with the troop in advance, commanded by First Lieutenant T. W. Custer. Following the Indians at a brisk gait, my suspicions became excited by the confident bearing exhibited by the six Sioux in our front, whose course seemed to lead us near a heavy growth of timber which stood along the river bank above. When almost within rifle range of this timber, I directed the squadron to halt, while I with two orderlies, all being well mounted, continued after the Sioux in order to develop their intentions. Proceeding a few hundred yards in advance of the squadron, and keeping a watchful eye on the timber to my left, I halted. The six Indians in my front also halted, as if to tempt further pursuit. Finding all efforts in this direction unavailing, their place and intentions were quickly made evident; as no sooner was it seen that we intended to advance no further than, with their characteristic howls and yells, over 300 well mounted warriors dashed in perfect line from the edge of the timber, and charged down upon Captain Moylan's squadron, at the same time endeavoring to intercept the small party with me.

As soon as the speed of the thoroughbred on which I was mounted brought me within hailing distance of Lieutenant Custer's troop, I directed that officer to quickly throw forward a dismounted line of troopers and endeavor to empty a few Indian saddles. The order was obeyed with the greatest alacrity and as the Sioux came dashing forward, expecting to ride down the squadron, a line of dismounted cavalrymen rose from the grass and delivered, almost in the faces of the warriors, a volley of carbine bullets, which broke and scattered their ranks in all directions, and sent more than one Sioux reeling from his saddle. This check gave us time to make our dispositions to resist the succeeding attack which we knew our enemies would soon make upon us. The great superiority of our enemies in numbers, the long distance separating us from the main command, and the belief (afterward verified) that the woods above us still concealed a portion of the savage forces, induced me to confine my movements, at first, strictly to the defensive. The entire squadron, except the horse holders, was dismounted and ordered to fight on foot. The Indians, outnumbering us almost five to one, were enabled to envelop us completely between their lines, formed in a semicircle, and the river which flowed at our backs. The little belt of timber in which we had been first attacked formed a very good cover for our led horses, while the crest of a second table-land, conveniently located from the timber, gave us an excellent line of defense. The length of our line and the number of the enemy prevented us from having any force in reserve. Every available officer and man was on the skirmish line, which was in reality our line of battle. Even the number of men holding horses had to be reduced, so that each horse holder held eight horses. Until the Indians were made to taste quite freely of our lead, they displayed unusual boldness, frequently charging up to our line and firing with great deliberation and accuracy. Captain Moylan exercised command along the entire line; Lieutenant Custer commanded the centre; my Adjutant, Lieutenant James Calhoun, commanded the right, and Lieutenant Charles A. Vernon the left.

The first Indian killed was shot from his pony by "Bloody Knife," the Crow who acted as my guide and scout. Soon after, Private Charles R. Miller, of Troop A, Seventh Cavalry, succeeded in sending a carbine bullet directly through the body of a chief who had been conspicuous throughout the engagement. At the same time, it was known our fire had disabled many of their ponies, while, owing to our sheltered position, the only damage thus far inflicted upon us was one man and two horses wounded, one of the latter being shot in three places. Finding their efforts to force back our line unavailing, the Indians now resorted to another expedient. By an evidently preconcerted plan, they set fire in several places to the tall grass which covered the ground in our front, hoping by this means to force us back to the river and then finish us at their pleasure. Fortunately for us there was no wind prevailing at the time, while the grass was scarcely dry enough to burn rapidly. Taking advantage of the dense curtain of smoke which rose from the burning grass, the Indians, by following the course of the flame, could often contrive to obtain a shot at us at comparatively close range; but my men, observing that no danger was to be apprehended from the slowly advancing flames, acted upon the hint given them by the savages, and by taking positions close to the flames could frequently catch an opportunity to send a shot through a break in the curtain of smoke, and in this surprised the Indians by the adoption of his own device.

The fight began at 11:30 A. M., and was waged without cessation until near 3 o'clock, all efforts of the Indians to dislodge us proving unsuccessful. The Indians had become extremely wary, and had almost discon-

tinued their offensive movements, when, my ammunition having run low, I decided to mount the squadron and charge the Indians with the intention of driving them from the field.

Captain Moylan promptly had his men in the saddle, and throwing forward twenty mounted skirmishers, under Lieutenant Varnum, the entire squadron moved forward at a trot. No sooner did the Indians discern our intention than, despite their superiority in numbers, they cowardly prepared for flight, in which preparation they were greatly hastened when Captain Moylan's squadron charged them and drove them pell-mell for three miles. Five ponies, killed or badly wounded, were left on the battle-ground or along the line of their flight. So rapidly were they forced to flee that they abandoned and threw away breech-loading arms, saddle equipments, clothing, robes, lariats, and other articles comprised in an Indian outfit. Among the Indians who fought us on this occasion were some of the identical warriors who committed the massacre at Fort Phil Kearney, and they no doubt intended a similar programme when they sent the six warriors to dash up and attempt to decoy us into a pursuit past the timber, in which the savages hoped to ambush us. Had we pursued the six warriors half a mile further instead of halting, the entire band of warriors would have been in our rear, and all the advantage of position and numbers would have been with them. So far as the troops attacked were concerned, the Indians, to offset their own heavy losses, had been able to do us no damage, except to wound one man and two horses. But unfortunately two non-combatants, Veterinary Surgeon John Housinger, Seventh Cavalry, and Mr. — Baliran, of Memphis, Tenn., in endeavoring to come from the main command to join the squadron in advance, were discovered by the Indians during the attack, and being unarmed were overtaken and killed, almost within view of the battle-ground. Fortunately the Indians were so pressed as to not be able to scalp or otherwise mutilate the remains.

On the 8th inst. we discovered the trail of a large village, evidently that to which the party that attacked us on the 4th belonged. The course of the trail led up the Yellowstone, and apparently was not more than two days old. Acting under the authority of the brevet major-general commanding, I ordered my command, consisting of four squadrons of the Seventh Cavalry, in readiness to begin the pursuit that night. The Brevet Major-General commanding also directed the detachment of guides and Indian scouts under Lieutenant Daniel H. Brush, Seventeenth Infantry, to report to me for temporary service. Leaving all tents and wagons behind, and taking with us rations for seven days, we started in pursuit at 10 o'clock on the night of the 8th inst., having waited until that hour until the moon should enable us to follow the trail. Following the trail as rapidly as the rough character of the country would permit, daylight next morning found us nearly thirty miles from our starting point. Concealing horses and men in a ravine, a halt of three hours was ordered to enable the horses to graze and the men to obtain refreshments. Renewing the march at 8 o'clock, the pursuit was continued without halting until noon, when, to avoid discovery, as well as obtain needed rest for men and animals, it was decided to conceal ourselves in the timber and await the cover of night to continue the pursuit. Starting out at 6 1/2 P. M., the trail was followed rapidly for six miles, when to our disappointment we discovered that the Indians had taken to the river and crossed to the east side. In following their trail to this point it was evident that the movement of the Indians was one of precipitate flight, the result of the engagement on the 4th. All along their trail and in their camping-places were to be found large quantities of what constitute an Indian's equipment, such as lodge-poles, robes, saddle equipments, arms, and cooking utensils. In one hastily abandoned camp-ground nearly 200 axes, besides a great many camp-kettles and cups, were found. My entire command was disappointed when the trail showed that the Indians had crossed over, so that one more march would have enabled us to overhaul them.

Bivouacking in a belt of timber on the river bank, we waited until daylight to begin an attempt to cross the command over the river, which at this point is about 600 yards wide. At early dawn the entire command forded the river to an island located about the middle of the channel, but our difficulties in the way of crossing here began, as the volume of water and the entire force of the current were to be encountered. Between the island and the opposite bank the current here rushes by at a velocity of about seven miles an hour, while the depth of water was such that a horse attempting to cross would be forced to swim several hundred yards. Still, as we knew the Indians had not discovered our pursuit, and were probably within easy striking distance of the river, it was most desirable that a crossing should be effected. To accomplish this, Lieutenant Weston, Seventh Cavalry, with three accomplished swimmers from the command, attempted to cross on a log raft, carrying with them a cable made of lariats. The current was so strong that Lieutenant Weston's party was unable to effect a landing, but were swept down the river nearly two miles, and then forced to abandon the raft and swim to shore. Lieutenant Weston, with characteristic perseverance and energy, made repeated attempts afterward to carry the cable over; but, although succeeding in reaching the opposite bank in person, was unable to connect the cable with the shore. Almost the entire day was spent in these unsuccessful efforts, until finally a crossing in this manner had to be abandoned. I then caused some cattle to be killed, and by stretching the fresh hides over a kind of basket frame, prepared by the Crow guide, made what are known among the Indians as "bullock boats." With these I hoped to be able to connect a cable with the opposite bank at daylight next morning. But just at sunset a small party of Indians were seen to ride down to the bank opposite us and water their ponies. They discovered our presence and at once hastened away. Of course it was useless now to attempt a surprise, and the intention to cross the river the following morning was abandoned.

At early dawn the next day, the 11th inst., the Indians appeared in strong force on the river bank opposite us, and opened a brisk fire upon us from their rifles. No attention was paid to them until, encouraged by this, they had collected at several points in full view and within range of our rifles, when about thirty of our best marksmen, having posted themselves along the bank, opened a well-directed fire upon the Indians, and drove them back to cover. In the meantime strong parties of Indians were reported by our pickets to be crossing the river, below and above us, their ponies and themselves being so accustomed to the river as to render this operation quite practicable for them. Captain French, commanding the right wing, was directed to watch the parties crossing below, while Colonel Hart, commanding the left wing, posted a force to discharge the duty with regard to parties crossing above. It would have been possible, perhaps, for us to have prevented the Indians from effecting a crossing, at least where they did, but I was not only willing but anxious that as many of them should come over as were so disposed. They were soon reported as moving to the bluffs immediately in rear of us from the river. Lieutenant Brush was directed to employ his scouts in watching and reporting their movements, a duty he discharged in a thorough manner. While this was transpiring I had mounted my command, and formed it in line close under the bluffs facing from the river, where we quietly awaited the attack of the Indians in our front. The sharpshooting across the river still continued, the Indians having collected some of their best shots, apparently armed with long range rifles, and were attempting to drive our men back from the water's edge. It was at this time that my standing orderly, Private Tuttle, of Troop E, Seventh Cavalry, one of the best marksmen in my command, took a sporting Springfield rifle and posted himself with two other men behind cover on the river bank, and began picking off the Indians as they exposed themselves, on the opposite bank. He had obtained the range of the enemy's position early in the morning, and was able to place his shots wherever desired. It was while so engaged that he observed an Indian in full view near the river. Calling the attention of his comrade to the fact, he asked him "to watch him drop that Indian," a feat which he succeeded in performing. Several other Indians rushed to the assistance of their fallen comrade, when Private Tuttle, by a skilful and rapid use of his breech-loading Springfield, succeeded in killing two other warriors. The Indians, enraged, no doubt, at this rough handling, directed their aim at Private Tuttle, who fell pierced through the head by a rifle bullet. He was one of the most useful and daring soldiers who ever served under my command.

About this time Captain French, who was engaged with the Indians who were attacking us from below, succeeded by a shot from his rifle in shooting a warrior from his saddle, while several ponies were known to be wounded or disabled. The Indians now began to display a strong force in our front on the bluffs. Colonel Hart was ordered to push a line of dismounted men to the crest, and prevent the further advance of the enemy toward the river. This duty was handsomely performed by a portion of Captain Yates's squadron. Colonel Hart had posted Lieutenant Charles Braden and twenty men on a small knoll which commanded our left. Against this party the Indians made their first determined onslaught. A mounted party of warriors, numbering nearly 200, rode boldly to within thirty yards of Lieutenant Braden's position, when the latter and his command delivered such a well directed fire that the Indians were driven rapidly from that portion of the field, after having evidently suffered considerable loss. Unfortunately Lieutenant Braden received a rifle ball through the upper part of the thigh, passing directly through the bone, but he maintained his position with great gallantry and coolness until he had repulsed the enemy. Hundreds of Indians were now to be seen galloping up and down along our front, each minute becoming bolder owing to the smallness of our force which was then visible.

Believing the proper time had arrived to assume the offensive, orders to this effect were accordingly sent to Colonel Hart and Captain French, the two wing commanders. Lieutenant Weston was directed to move his Troop L up a deep ravine on our left, which would convey him to the enemy's position, and as soon as opportunity occurred, he was to charge and pursue the Indians with all the vigor practicable. Immediately after Captain Owen Hale was directed to move his squadron, consisting of Troops E and K, in conjunction with Lieutenant Weston's troop, and the three troops to charge simultaneously. Similar dispositions were ordered in the centre and right. Lieutenant Custer, commanding Troop B, was ordered to advance and charge the Indians in front of our centre, while Captains Yates and Moylan moved rapidly forward in the same direction. Before this movement began it became necessary to dislodge a large party of Indians posted in a ravine and behind rocks in our front, who were engaged in keeping up a heavy fire upon our troop, while the latter were forming. It was at this point that the horse of Lieutenant Hiram H. Ketchum, A. A. A.-G. of the expedition, was shot under him. My own horse was also shot under me within a few paces of the latter. The duty of driving the Indians engaged in sharpshooting was intrusted to Lieutenant Charles A. Varnum with a detachment of Troop A, Seventh Cavalry, who soon forced the Indians back from their cover. Everything being in readiness for a general advance, the charge was ordered and the squadrons took the gallop to the tune of "Garry Owen," the band being posted immediately in the rear of the skirmish line. The Indians had evidently come out prepared to do their best, and with no misgivings as to their success, as the mounds and high bluffs beyond the river were covered with groups of squaws, old men and children who had collected there to witness our destruction. In this instance the proverbial power of music to soothe the savage breast utterly failed, for no sooner did the band strike up the cheery notes of "Garry Owen," and the squadrons advance to the charge, than the Indians exhibited unmistakable signs of commotion, and then

resistance became more feeble, until finally satisfied of the earnestness of our attack they turned their ponies and began a disorderly flight.

The cavalry put spurs to their horses and dashed forward in pursuit, the various troop and squadron commanders vieing with each other as to who should head the advance. The appearance of the main command in sight down the valley at this moment, enabled me to relieve Captain French's command below us, and he was ordered to join in the pursuit. Lieutenant McIntosh, commanding Troop G, moved his command up the valley at a gallop and prevented the Indians from crossing. The chase was continued with the utmost rigor until the Indians were completely dispersed and driven a distance of nine miles from where the engagement took place, and they were here forced back across the Yellowstone. The last pony killed in the fight was shot fully eight miles from the point of attack. The number of Indians opposed to us has been estimated by the various officers engaged as from 800 to 1,000—my command numbered 450, officers and men. The Indians were made up of different bands of Sioux, principally the Uncapapas, the whole under command of Sitting Bull, who participated in the second day's fight, and who for once has been taught a lesson he will not soon forget. A large number of the Indians who fought us were fresh from their reservations on the Missouri river. Many of the warriors engaged in the fight on both days were dressed in complete suits of the clothes issued at the agencies to Indians. The arms with which they fought us (several of which were captured in the fight) were of the latest improved pattern of breech-loading repeating rifles, and their supply of metallic rifle cartridges seemed unlimited, as they were anything but sparing in its use. So amply have they been supplied with breech-loading rifles and ammunition that neither bows nor arrows were employed against us. As evidence that these Indians, at least many of them, were recently from the Missouri river agencies, we found provisions, such as coffee, in their abandoned camps, and cooking and other domestic utensils such as only reservation Indians are supplied with. Besides, our scouts conversed with them across the river for nearly an hour before the fight became general, and satisfied themselves as to the identity of their foes. I only regret that it was impossible for my command to effect a crossing of the river before our presence was discovered, and while the hostile village was located near at hand, as I am confident that we could have largely reduced the necessity for appropriation for Indian supplies the coming winter.

Before closing this report I desire to bear testimony to the good conduct of every man connected with my command, including officers, men, and scouts. The command, as previously stated, consisted of eight troops of the Seventh Cavalry. Where all did so well no special mention can be made, but as a matter of official record I desire to enumerate the troops and to include the names of the officers who participated in the engagement:

Troop A.—Captain, Myles Moylan; Second Lieutenant, Charles A. Varnum.

Troop B.—First Lieutenant, T. W. Custer; Second Lieutenant, B. H. Hodgeson.

Troop C.—First Lieutenant, T. M. McDougall; Second Lieutenant, J. Aspinwall.

Troop D.—Captain, Geo. W. Yates; Second Lieutenant, C. W. Larned.

Troop E.—First Lieutenant, D. McIntosh; Second Lieutenant, G. D. Wallace.

Troop F.—Captain, Owen Hale; First Lieutenant, E. S. Godfrey.

Troop G.—First Lieutenant, John F. Weston; Second Lieutenant, Charles Braden.

Troop H.—Captain, T. H. French; First Lieutenant, E. G. Matney.

Two of the squadrons were under command of Capt. V. K. Hart; the remaining two were commanded by Captain T. H. French. First Lieutenant James Calhoun, Battalion Adjutant, and First Lieutenant A. E. Smith, Battalion Quartermaster, rendered efficient service as aids during the engagement. I desire also to commend to the Brevet Major-General commanding, First Lieutenant Brush, who, as commander of the scouts and guides, rendered prompt and valuable information regarding the enemy's movements. First Lieutenant Hiram H. Ketchum, Twenty-second Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, and Lieutenant James H. Jones, Fourth Cavalry, acting aide-de-camp on the staff of the Brevet Major-General commanding, but temporarily serving with me, were of great assistance to me, in transmitting my orders on the battle-field. My personal acknowledgments are also due to Mr. R. G. Frost, of St. Louis, who, although accompanying the expedition for pleasure, acted as volunteer aid during the last day's engagement. Mr. Lewis Clifford, and Mr. Lewis Molesworth, two young English gentlemen making the tour of this continent, also accompanied my command, and all three of the gentlemen named joined in the charge made by the troops with great gallantry. Acting Assistant Surgeons J. Harvey and H. H. Ruger represented the Medical Department in a highly creditable manner, and although their hospital was necessarily established under fire, the wounded, under their care received every attention. The loss of the Indians in ponies was particularly heavy, while we know that their loss in killed and wounded was beyond all proportion to that to which they were enabled to inflict upon us; our losses being one officer badly wounded, four men killed and three wounded, four horses killed and four wounded. Careful investigation justifies the statement that, including both day's battles, the Indian's losses will number forty warriors, while their wounded on the opposite bank of the river may increase this number.

Respectfully submitted,
G. A. CUSTER,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry, Brevet Major-General
U. S. A., commanding.

Seventeenth Infantry.—Upon the departure of Company C, Seventeenth Infantry, from Fort Rice, as directed in par. 4, S. O. No. 170, o. s., from department

headquarters, Private Fernando Sausel was ordered August 27 to remain on duty at Fort Rice as acting hospital steward.

Fort Ripley.—Surgeon J. F. Head, U. S. Army, medical director of the department, September 1 was directed to make a thorough inspection of Fort Ripley, Minn., with reference to its sanitary condition, and the efficiency of the Medical Department—acting also as special inspector of such hospital property as may be presented for inspection. On the completion of this duty he will return to department headquarters. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish such transportation as may be required. During his absence Anthony Hegar, U. S. Army, will, in addition to his present duties, perform those of medical director of the department.

Sixth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days August 30 was granted First Lieutenant E. B. Atwood, with permission to apply through the proper channels for an extension of four months. Major William Smith, paymaster, U. S. Army, August 30 was directed to proceed by steamer *Josephine* to Yellowstone crossing, and pay the companies of the Eighth and Ninth Infantry, and Company C, Sixth Infantry, on the 30th of Jane and 31st of August, 1873, rolls. After performing this duty he will pay the troops as directed in par. 2, S. O. No. 187, from department headquarters.

Seventh Infantry.—Leave of absence for five days was granted Major W. H. Lewis, Seventh Infantry, A. A. L. G. of the department, August 26. In his absence Captain R. P. Hughes, Third Infantry, aide-de-camp, will make the current monthly inspections at Yankton, D. T., and Sioux City, Iowa.

Examining Board.—A board of officers to consist of Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Custer, Seventh Cavalry; W. P. Carlin, and Major R. E. A. Croton, Seventeenth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon J. P. Kimball, U. S. Army, August 26 was appointed to meet at Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., for the examination of such candidates who have been selected for the appointment of second lieutenant in the Army of the United States, as shall be duly authorized to appear before it.

Ninth Infantry.—Par. 2, S. O. No. 168, c. s., from department headquarters, has been so modified as to order Captain W. H. Jordan, Ninth Infantry, to proceed to Omaha, Neb., and report to the commanding general Department of the Platte for further orders.

Twentieth Infantry.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Abercrombie, D. T., September 12, for the trial of First Lieutenant R. M. Taylor, Twentieth Infantry. Detail for the court: Colonels T. L. Crittenden, Seventeenth Infantry; George Sykes, Twentieth Infantry; S. D. Sturgis, Seventh Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel L. C. Hunt; Major J. E. Yard, Twentieth Infantry. First Lieutenant Horatio Potter, Jr., Seventeenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

Twenty-second Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days September 2 was granted First Lieutenant T. H. Fisher, with permission to apply through the proper channels for an extension of five months—the leave to take effect after the return of the Yellowstone expedition.

Fort Abraham Lincoln.—Captain J. H. Gilman, C. S. U. S. Army, C. C. S. of the department, September 2 was ordered to proceed via the Lake Superior and Mississippi and Northern Pacific Railroads to Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., on public business. On completion of this duty Captain Gilman will return to department headquarters.

Fort Rice.—Captain William Ludlow, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, chief engineer of the department, accompanied by his civil assistant, September 5 was ordered to Fort Rice, D. T., via Lake Superior and Mississippi and Northern Pacific Railroads, to complete the duties assigned to him in par. 1, S. O. No. 120, c. s., from department headquarters.

Seventh Cavalry.—Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Second Lieutenant W. S. Edgerly, with permission to apply through the proper channels for an extension of ninety days—the leave to take effect when his services can be dispensed with by the commanding officer of the escort Northern Boundary Survey Commission.

Veterinary Surgeon John Tempney August 26 was relieved from duty with the squadron of the Seventh Cavalry now on escort duty with the Northern Boundary Survey Commission, and ordered to Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., reporting to the commanding officer battalion Seventh Cavalry, on its return from the Yellowstone expedition, for duty.

Eighteenth Infantry.—Captain E. W. Smith, Eighteenth Infantry, A. D. C. and A. J.-A. of the department, August 26 was ordered to Fort Abercrombie, D. T., on public business, upon completion of which he will return to department headquarters and resume his duties.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply at headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of thirty days, was granted post Chaplain Gamaliel Collins, U. S. Army, September 4.

Fifth Infantry.—Captain D. H. Brotherton, Fifth Infantry, August 28 was relieved from duty as member of the board of officers appointed by par. 2, S. O. No. 127, c. s., from department headquarters, and Major D. G. Swaim, J.-A. U. S. Army, detailed in his stead.

Fort Riley.—A board of officers has been appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kans., September 4, to investigate and report upon the facts connected with the destruction by fire of four of the cavalry stables at that post on the night of the 31st ultimo. The board will make a searching examination of the circumstances of the case; will, as far as possible, ascertain whether the origin of the fire

was accidental, or the work of incendiaries; whether proper measures were promptly taken to extinguish it, and such other facts in the case as may be necessary for the information of the department commander. Detail for the board: Major B. J. D. Irwin, surgeon U. S. Army; Captain W. M. Dunn, Jr., Second Artillery; Second Lieutenant Philip Reade, Third Infantry. The junior member will act as recorder.

The St. Louis Bridge Board.—Special Orders No. 169, of the War Department, dated August 30, 1873, appoints the following officers of the Engineer Corps of the U. S. Army—Colonel James H. Simpson, Major Governor K. Warren, Major Godfrey Weitzel, Major William E. Merrill, and Major Charles R. Suter—a board “to meet at St. Louis, Mo., on the 2d day of September, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine the construction of the St. Louis and Illinois bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis, and report whether said bridge will prove a serious obstruction to the navigation of said river, and, if so, in what manner its construction can be modified.” In accordance with the order the officers therein named were to meet at the United States Engineer's office, St. Louis, September 3, to commence their labors. In regard to their operations the *St. Louis Democrat* says: “Messrs. Gover & Shepley and General Noble will appear for the Bridge Company, Colonel Simpson will be president of the Board of Examiners and Major Suter will be recorder. The gentlemen who propose this board are all men of experience in engineering matters. Colonel Simpson is an officer who has performed able service for many years in this branch of the Army, being the most experienced engineer of the list. Major Warren is widely known as an engineer officer. Major Weitzel has charge of the Louisville canal. Major Merrill is the author of a standard work on bridges, and Major Suter has been in charge of the Government steamboats on the Missouri and Mississippi rivers for several years past, and is thoroughly acquainted with the river and the demand of navigation. These boards have generally been very successful in performing their duties to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned in controversies submitted to them, and it is believed that in no instance have they failed to accomplish what was desired by those interested—a satisfactory adjustment of any grounds of difference which might exist. The present board is made up of the very best material, and there can be no doubt but that its deliberations will result in something that will adjust all causes of complaint and lead to material advancement of all interests concerned.” In answer to some false statements in regard to the solvency of the Bridge Company the *Democrat* says: “The company has promptly met all its obligations, and has funds on hand to meet all the necessary expenses of completing the enterprise. We have no apprehension of the result of the investigation by the very able board which the Government has appointed.” Last night the two halves of the western arch and the west half of the centre arch of the bridge were completed, with the exception of a single tube in each. The last tube on the western arch will be placed in position in a week or ten days. This calls for exact adjustment and very careful calculations, as all depends upon this last tube. The whole arch has to be gone over and the tension rods taken up, so as to give just the requisite amount of strain to each tube. Work on the first arch has been greatly delayed for want of material, but with the promises made by the contractors for supplies, it is thought the remainder of the work can be finished in about one-third the time of this. If the winter is favorable, the arches will be completed by January 1. When the arches are closed the engineering difficulties have been surmounted, and, although the remainder of the work will require the handling of a vast amount of material and occupy considerable time, what follows is a mere question of time and labor. The early spring will probably see the bridge open for use.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.

Third Cavalry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, to take effect October 1, 1873, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, has been granted First Lieutenant J. B. Johnson, adjutant, Third Cavalry. The Quartermaster's Department August 29 was directed to furnish transportation, via North Platte, for one commissioned officer—to be detailed by the commanding officer of Omaha Barracks—and a detachment of fifty recruits, Third Cavalry, from Omaha to Fort McPherson, at which place the officer will turn over the detachment to the commanding officer of the Third Cavalry.

The following is a consolidated report of scouting done by Company D, Third Cavalry, Captain Guy V. Henry, during the month of August, 1873: August 4 to 7, from camp on Laramie river, W. T., via Bitter Cotton Wood creek to Horseshoe creek and return, seventy miles; August 11 to 14, from camp on Laramie river, W. T., through Laramie Canon, and return, eighty-five miles; August 18 to 21, from camp on Laramie river, via Bitter Cotton Wood creek and Horseshoe Canon, to Horseshoe Creek and return, via Laramie Peak, 105 miles; August 25 to 28, from camp on Laramie river, via Cotton Wood Springs, Warm Springs, and Platte river, to Laramie river, three miles from mouth, return along the Laramie river to camp, sixty-eight miles. Total march during the month, 328 miles. Maps will be forwarded soon as practicable.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

THE WESTERN U. T. COMPANY, }
HEADQUARTERS FORT SILL, I. T., Sept. 3, 1873, }
VIA CADDO, I. T., Sept. 6, 1873. }

Adjutant-General U. S. Army.

The reported capture of post published in all the papers received here to-day, is without foundation. Santa Fe and Big Tree will arrive to-morrow; there has been no trouble and none is expected.

GAINES LAWSON,
Capt. 25th Infantry, Brevet Lt.-Col. Comdg'.

Official copy.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.
WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., Sept. 8, 1873.

THE WESTERN U. T. COMPANY.
CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 6, 1873, }
RECEIVED AT WAR DEPT., Sept. 6, 3 P. M. }

Colonel Wm. D. Whipple.

The following is from General Augur to-day: “Special Indian Commissioner Atkinson reports that all the Pottowatomies and about two hundred and fifty Kickapoos have started from Mexico on their way to the Indian Territory.”

W. V. SHERIDAN,

Lieutenant-Colonel, A. D. C.

On Leave.—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty days, was granted Captain Augustus G. Robinson, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, August 26.

Fort Richardson.—The commanding officer Fort Richardson August 29 was directed to detail a company of infantry as escort to the Engineer Corps of the Fort Worth and Denver Railroad Company. On the completion of this duty the company will return to Fort Richardson.

Examining Board.—Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel B. Holabird, D. Q. M.-G., Surgeon John F. Hammond, Major Chauncey McKeever, A. A.-G., and First Lieutenant Jacob A. Augur, Fifth Cavalry, were appointed to meet in San Antonio, Texas, on the 28th day of August, 1873, at 12 o'clock M. or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of candidates who have been selected for the appointment of second lieutenant in the Army of the United States. The duties of the medical officer will be confined to the medical examination. The junior member will act as recorder.

Fort Griffin.—A. A. Surgeon Henry G. Tideman, U. S. Army, August 30 was ordered to Fort Griffin, for duty.

Tenth Cavalry.—A General Court-martial has been ordered to convene at Fort Griffin, Texas, September 15, for the trial of Captain William S. Foulk, Tenth Cavalry. Detail for the court: Colonel Henry B. Clitz, Tenth Infantry; Majors Alfred E. Latimer, Henry C. Bankhead, Fourth Cavalry; Captains Henry L. Chipman, Eleventh Infantry; Nicholas Nolan, Tenth Cavalry; Robert Clermont, Mason Jackson, Eleventh Infantry. First Lieutenant Elwin O. Gibson, adjutant, Tenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

Leave of absence for thirty days August 25 was granted Second Lieutenant Louis H. Orleman, Tenth Cavalry.

Ninth Cavalry.—Second Lieutenant John Conlin, Ninth Cavalry, August 22 was ordered to Fort Stockton to join his company.

Fourth Cavalry.—Captain William L. Kellogg, Tenth Infantry, August 25 was relieved as a member of the G. C.-M. instituted by par. 5, S. O. No. 136, c. s., from department headquarters, and Captain Clarence Mauck, Fourth Cavalry, and Captain Eugene B. Beaumont, Fourth Cavalry, were detailed as members of said court.

Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to apply for an extension of sixty days, was granted Second Lieutenant Robert G. Carter, September 1.

Eleventh Infantry.—The leave of absence for seven days granted Second Lieutenant George L. Brown, in par. 1, S. O. No. 178, c. s., Fort Concho, August 25 was extended ten days.

At the request of Captain George L. Choisy, Eleventh Infantry, a court of inquiry September 1 was ordered to assemble at Fort Griffin, Texas, on the final adjournment of the G. C.-M. instituted by S. O. No. 163, c. s., from department headquarters, to examine into the nature of the imputations against Captain Choisy, contained in a communication from Lieutenant-Colonel George P. Buell, Eleventh Infantry, dated June 14, 1873, addressed to the A. A.-G., Department of Texas. The court will express an opinion on the merits of the case. Detail for the court: Colonel Henry B. Clitz, Tenth Infantry; Majors Alfred E. Latimer, Henry C. Bankhead, Fourth Cavalry; First Lieutenant Edwin O. Gibson, adjutant, Tenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

Payment of Troops.—Major George E. Glenn, paymaster, U. S. Army, September 1 was directed to proceed to Forts Clark and Duncan to pay the troops stationed thereto up to date of last muster.

Fort Concho.—A General Court-martial was ordered to convene at Fort Concho, Texas, September 8. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Wesley Merritt, Ninth Cavalry; Captain Nathaniel S. Constable, Quartermaster's Department; Assistant Surgeon William F. Buchanan, Medical Department; First Lieutenant Charles L. Cooper, William Davis, Jr.; Second Lieutenant Levi P. Hunt, Tenth Cavalry. First Lieutenant George G. Lott, Eleventh Infantry, judge-advocate.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.—The following order announcing the death of an officer of this regiment was issued from “Headquarters Twenty-fifth Infantry, Fort Davis, Texas, August 21, 1873.”

G. O. No. 4.—It becomes the melancholy duty of the major commanding to announce to the regiment the death of Captain James H. Patterson, Twenty-fifth Infantry, after a short illness, at Fort Davis, Texas, on the morning of August 19, 1873. Captain Patterson enlisted in the regular service during the war of the rebellion, and for good conduct and gallantry was promoted second lieutenant, and first lieutenant, of the Nineteenth Infantry, January 28, 1865, transferred to the Twenty-eighth Infantry September 21, 1866, promoted captain, September 19, 1866, and assigned to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, December 15, 1870. By the death of Captain Patterson, the regiment has lost one of its best officers, and a loving family has been deprived of a kind and devoted protector. During the service of Captain Patterson in this regiment, his integrity, his devotion to duty, his kindness of heart, and his care and consideration for those associated with him, have endeared him

to every one in the regiment, and he has left a spotless reputation, and a military record untarnished by a single stain. In honor of our deceased comrade the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm, and on hilt of sword, for thirty (30) days, from the promulgation of this order.

By order of Major Bliss. CYRUS N. GRAY,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant Twenty-fifth Infantry.

At a meeting of the officers of the Army, at Fort Davis, Texas, called Thursday, August 21, 1873, for the purpose of expressing their sense of the loss to the service by the death of Captain James H. Patterson, Twenty-fifth Infantry, and of which Major Zenas R. Bliss, Twenty-fifth Infantry, was chairman, and First Lieutenant Cyrus N. Gray, adjutant Twenty-fifth Infantry, secretary, a committee was appointed, consisting of the following named officers, to draft resolutions suitable to the occasion: Captain D. D. Van Valzah, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Captain C. S. De Graw, U. S. Medical Department, First Lieutenant Daniel Hart, Twenty-fifth Infantry, First Lieutenant F. A. Kendall, Twenty-fifth Infantry. On motion, Major Zenas R. Bliss, chairman of the meeting, was added to the committee. The following resolutions were then submitted by the committee and were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has seemed good to the Ruler of all things to remove from among us our fellow-officer, comrade, and friend, Captain James H. Patterson, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we deplore the loss which He has brought upon us, we recognize the power of the giver and taker of life, and bow in deep submission to His will.

Resolved, That we tender our most heartfelt sympathies to the

loving and devoted wife, who mourns the loss of an affectionate and tender husband, to whom, in his illness, she ministered so faithfully; and to the child so early bereft of a father's guiding influence. To the parents and friends of the deceased we express our sympathy for the sorrow which has come upon them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the family of the deceased, and that a copy be sent to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and the principal papers of Indianapolis for publication.

Z. R. BLISS, Major Twenty-fifth Infantry.
Chairman.
CYRUS N. GRAY, First Lieut. and Adj't 25th Inf.
Secretary.

At a meeting of the members of Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry, held at Fort Davis, Texas, August 23, 1873, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Our Creator has been pleased to deprive us of our beloved company commander, Captain James H. Patterson, Twenty-fifth Infantry; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we weekly bow in submission to the will of God, we realize that by his death the Army has been deprived of a faithful and honorable officer, and we on a just and kind commander, who ever listened to the slightest grievances, and who was never known to injure in the least degree any enlisted man; he was a father to our company; his loss is irreparable.

Resolved, That to his noble wife and to his little boy Johnny, "our pet," we tender our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the wife of our deceased commander, and a copy furnished to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for publication.

JAMES WOOD, Private Co. G, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
Chairman.
ANDREW SMITH, Private Co. G, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
Secretary.

The leave of absence for twenty days granted Second Lieutenant Samuel K. Thompson, by par. 3, S. O. No. 147, c. s., from department headquarters, was extended ten days, August 28.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Hdqrs, New York.

First Infantry.—Second Lieutenant F. H. Edmunds, First Infantry, was ordered to report to superintendent U. S. Military Academy, for duty.

Leave of absence for sixty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted First Lieutenant John Hamilton, September 9.

Second Artillery.—Leave of absence for sixty days was granted First Lieutenant James E. Eastman, September 9.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock: Hdqrs, Greene and Houston sts., N. Y.
Leave of absence for thirty days was granted First Lieutenant George Mitchell, September 8. This officer was also relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M. ordered to assemble at Fort McHenry, Md., in par. 1, S. O. No. 172, c. s., from department headquarters.

Officers Registered.—The following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East, for the week ending Sept. 9, 1873: Second Lieutenant J. H. Pardoe, Twenty-third Infantry; First Lieutenant C. H. Rockwell, Fifth Cavalry; Colonel Abner Doubleday, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Major J. G. Tilford, Seventh Cavalry; First Lieutenant J. W. MacMurray, Second Lieutenant G. P. Cotton, First Artillery; Nomian Badger, post chaplain, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant James B. Hickey, Eighth Cavalry; Colonel O. M. Poe, Major F. U. Farquhar, Corps of Engineers; Surgeon J. C. McKee, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Wells Willard, Fifth Artillery; Assistant Surgeon W. D. Wolverton, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant J. W. Hannay, Third Infantry.

Fifth Artillery.—Leave of absence for thirty days was granted First Lieutenant Elbridge R. Hills, adjutant, September 4.

Leave of absence for twenty days was granted Captain Francis L. Guenther, September 6.

New Infantry Equipments.—The following-named companies have been designated to receive and be equipped with the new infantry equipment prepared by the Ordnance Department. As the issue is made for the purpose of experiment, commanders of companies receiving the equipments will make quarterly reports as to their merits to the Ordnance office, blank forms for that purpose being furnished on application to that office: Companies B and H, Second Artillery; Company G, Third Artillery; Companies G, I, and L, Fifth Artillery.

Fort McHenry.—Major Charles G. Sawtelle, Q. M. U. S. Army, September 8 was ordered to Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., on business connected with the public

service; on the conclusion of which he will return to his proper station—Philadelphia, Pa.

A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort McHenry, Md., September 9. The following officers of the Second Artillery were detailed for the court: Captains Joseph G. Ramsay, George T. Olmsted, Jr., William P. Graves; Second Lieutenants John H. Calef, adjutant, George Mitchell, Robert M. Rogers, Alexander D. Schenck. Second Lieutenant William Stanton, judge-advocate.

Third Artillery.—Leave of absence for fifteen days was granted Second Lieutenant Ira McNutt, September 8. At the same time the leave of absence for seven days granted First Lieutenant Charles M. Callahan, in S. O. No. 139, c. s., from the post of Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., was extended ten days.

Fort Independence.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Independence, Mass., September 10. Surgeon Warren Webster, Medical Department, and the following officers of the Fifth Artillery were detailed for the court: Major William Hays; Captain David K. Kinzie; First Lieutenants John R. Brinckle, George W. Crabb; Second Lieutenant Garland N. Whistler. Second Lieutenant George E. Sage, judge-advocate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

Brigadier-General P. St. G. Cooke: Headquarters, Detroit, Mich.

Fort Mackinac.—Assistant Surgeon William N. Notson, U. S. Army, August 26 was relieved from duty at Fort Mackinac, Mich., and ordered to Fort Gratiot, Mich., reporting to the commanding officer thereof for duty, relieving Assistant Surgeon Carlos Carvallo, who was ordered to Fort Mackinac, Mich.

Examining Board.—Major L. H. Pelouze, A. A. G. U. S. Army; Captain John P. Hawkins, C. S., U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon E. A. Koerper, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Edward Davis, Third Artillery, aide-de-camp, were appointed to meet at department headquarters at 11 o'clock, A. M., August 26, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of Frederick F. Kisingburg and F. Von Schrader, who are selected candidates for the appointment of second lieutenant in the Army of the United States.

The Medical Department.—Surgeon E. H. Abadie, medical director of the department, has been upon his own application, authorized to make a critical examination, as to the efficiency and condition of the Medical Department and its property, at the posts of Forts Brady, Gratiot, Wayne, Mich., and Porter, Niagara, Ontario, and Madison Barracks, New York. Upon the execution of this order Surgeon Abadie will return to his proper station.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Hdqrs San Francisco, Cal.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Fifth Cavalry.—Major George A. Gordon September 2 was ordered to Camp Halleck, Nevada, to assume temporary command of that post.

Twelfth Infantry.—First Lieutenant E. M. Camp August 26 was ordered to Camp Halleck, Nevada, to report for duty with his command.

Payment of Troops.—Major C. W. Wingard, paymaster, U. S. Army, August 26 was directed to pay the troops at Camps Wright and Gaston, Cal., to the 31st of August, 1873, leaving his station so as to enable him to reach Camp Wright about the 1st proximo, on the completion of which duty he will return to his proper station.

Camp Gaston.—Captain William M. Wherry, aide-de-camp, August 26 was directed to proceed to Camp Gaston, Cal., under instructions from the commanding general of the department, on the completion of which duty he will return to his proper station.

Examining Board.—A board of officers, to consist of—Major William B. Royal, Fifth Cavalry; Captain G. J. Lydecker, Corps of Engineers; Assistant Surgeon Calvin Dewitt, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant William Everett, Fourth Artillery, has been appointed to meet at Army Building, San Francisco, September 1, for the examination of candidates who have been selected for the appointment of second lieutenant in the Army of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Colonel Jeff. C. Davis: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

A. A. Surgeon J. O. Skinner August 22 was directed to proceed from Fort Walla Walla to Fort Cape Disappointment, there to transfer medical and hospital property for which he may be responsible—upon completion of this duty to return with as little delay as possible and report to the post commander.

Fort Walla Walla.—Fort Walla Walla, having been turned over by the Interior Department to the War Department for military purposes, is re-established as one of the posts of this department. Major John Green, First Cavalry, August 25 was assigned to the command of the post, and the chief quartermaster was ordered to take the necessary measures to put the post in condition for permanent occupancy.

Payment of Troops.—Major Virgil S. Eggleston, paymaster, was directed to pay the troops to include the muster of August 31, 1873, at Camp San Juan Island and Sitka, Alaska, in the order named.

First Cavalry.—Company B, First Cavalry (Captain Jackson), at Fort Walla Walla, August 18 was ordered to march to and take station at Fort Klamath. Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to leave the limits of the department and to apply for an extension of five months, to take effect on arrival of his company at Fort Klamath, was granted Captain James Jackson, at the same time. Second Lieutenant Frazier A. Boutelle

has been promoted to be first lieutenant, vice Sherman resigned, which carries him to Company E. He was ordered at the same time to join his company at Fort Lapwai without unnecessary delay.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Crook: Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.

Twelfth Infantry.—The court of inquiry instituted by S. O. No. 63, c. s., from these headquarters, and of which Surgeon E. I. Baily is president, having reported that "Captain Thomas Byrne, Twelfth Infantry, commanding Camp Beale's Springs, A. T., has not exercised undue control over matters not belonging to his office, in the matter of the management and care of the Hualpai Indians, nor has he exceeded his proper authority or interfered with the agents of the Indian Department in the legitimate discharge of their duties," and that Captain Byrne's course in watching the issues to Indians and reporting any fraud was not only in strict conformity with law, regulation, and special instructions, but was necessary and eminently proper," and "that, in all matters pertaining to the government and care of the Hualpai Indians he has shown a thorough interest in their welfare, and his desire to strictly follow his instructions, to the end that a sincere and permanent peace be guaranteed, which condition of harmony appears to have been threatened," and "that Captain Byrne has great control and authority over the Hualpai Indians, which has been gained by him by his honesty, kindness, and justice towards them, and that they look up to him for counsel, advice, and protection, and depend upon him with great faith," it is ordered that no further proceedings be had in the matter, Captain Byrne's course during his entire administration of the affairs of his post having been fully vindicated and justified. The court of inquiry, of which Surgeon E. I. Bailey is president, was dissolved August 18.

Fort Whipple, A. T..—A General Court-martial was constituted to assemble at Fort Whipple, A. T., Wednesday, September 3. Detail for the court: Major J. H. Nelson, paymaster; Captain M. P. Small, commissary of subsistence; Captain A. H. Nickerson, Twenty-third Infantry; First Lieutenants G. A. Goodale and F. L. Dodge, Twenty-third Infantry; C. P. Fagan, Twelfth Infantry; Second Lieutenants W. S. Schnuyer, Fifth Cavalry; O. L. Wieting, Twenty-third Infantry. Second Lieutenant John G. Bourke, Third Cavalry, judge-advocate.

ACCORDING to the London *Globe* the preparation of designs for the war ships of the future is making considerable progress, and the application of the science of hydraulics to the art of gunnery will in these designs receive considerable development, and prove in practice of very great assistance in facilitating the working and loading of the monster weapons with which the turrets of the ironclads will be armed. These guns will far surpass the most powerful artillery at present in existence—the Woolwich Infants, of 35 tons weight, and a bore of 12 in. in diameter, and the great guns which Krupp is now making for the Germans being alike eclipsed by the new weapon, which will have a bore of nearly 15 in., and weigh 60 tons. These guns will be built upon the system which originated and has now been in such successful operation at the Royal Gun Factories, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for several years, by coil upon coil of wrought iron and a steel tube—a system which insures the greatest possible strength and immunity from danger of bursting, and practically imposes no limit to the size of the guns. They will be fitted with a movable breech-loading arrangement. The Woolwich Infants will throw a 700 lb. shot six or seven miles; the new gun will hurl a projectile weighing 1,100 lb. (half a ton) over a range which has yet to be determined. As the antithesis of this enormous gun, the new steel mountain gun has just been placed in the model room of the Royal Gun Factories. This gun weighs only 200 lb, but it can fire a shell of 7 lb with good effect up to 3,000 yards, and, with its little carriage is designed to be conveyed on the backs of mules, for which pack saddles are specially constructed. It is also admirably adapted for boat service.

THE Challenger expedition concluded its third section of the Atlantic on July 15, when the ship anchored in the beautiful bay of Funchal, Madeira. The Challenger left Bermudas on June 12, and proceeded to Fayal, in the Azores. In this, as in the previous sections, the results obtained are of great value from a scientific point of view. On July 1 the vessel passed into the narrow channel between Fayal and Pico, in the Azores, and anchored in the roadstead of Hortes. Smallpox was found to be prevalent in Fayal, and as Captain Nares considered it imprudent to give a general leave, one or two of the staff only landed to pick up what impression they might of the appearance of the place. The ship left on the following morning for San Miguel, and on the evening of July 4 stopped abreast of Ponto Delgada, the capital of the island, where she lay-to for the night, and the next morning steamed into the anchorage and cast anchor in thirteen fathoms. The Challenger remained at San Miguel until the 9th, when she sailed for Madeira. From Madeira the Challenger went to Cape Verde Islands, which she left on August 2 for Bahia.

LETTERS

Have been received at this office for the following persons: Gen. E. M. Lee; Gen. Mott, Egyptian army; Gen. Dom Carlos Buel; Gen. Ward; Major-Gen. Mott; Commander of school ship Mercury; Colonel James F. Curtis; Colonel C. H. Legue; Colonel J. B. Moulton; Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Sinclair; Lieutenant A. B. Jerome; Lieutenant W. A. Cameron; Captain A. E. Hooker, Ninth U. S. Cavalry; Captain Geo. K. Vernon; C. O. Potter, Esq., late captain, U. S. Army; Captain John W. McClure; Captain W. J. O'Rourke; Captain John McCarg, late quartermaster U. S. Volunteers; Captain S. G. Whipple, First Cavalry; C. L. Manning, Army and Navy Club; Teacher, care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN J. F. Baker, U. S. M. C., is at the Virginia mineral springs on sick leave.

CAPTAIN S. P. Quackenbush relieved Commander Owen of the command of the receiving ship *New Hampshire* at Norfolk on the 1st instant.

THE marine rendezvous in Richmond was discontinued on the 8th inst., and Lieutenant Cochrane ordered to command the Baltimore rendezvous, vice Lieutenant J. B. Breese, ordered to command the guard of the *Vermont*.

THE *Pocahontas*, Captain J. C. Beaumont, arrived at New York September 1 from Halifax, having left the latter port August 28. While there the crew were granted liberty on shore, with the consent of the authorities. What special service this vessel will next be engaged on has not yet been announced.

THE court-martial which tried Lieutenant Webb at Shanghai, it is said, found him guilty of some violation of the regulations and sentenced him to be reprimanded by the commanding officer of the station. The latter considered the punishment inadequate to the offence, disapproved the proceedings, and restored Lieutenant Webb to duty."

CLEMENT D. HERR, the senior captain of the Marine Corps, has been ordered as Fleet Marine Officer of the South Pacific Squadron, vice Captain Heywood, whose orders have been revoked. Captain McLane Tilton will take the command made vacant by Captain Herr, and Captain G. P. Huston will relieve Captain Tilton, now at the Washington Navy Yard.

THE Secretary of the Navy has received from Commander Belknap, of the United States steamer *Tuscarora*, specimens of the bottom of the Pacific Ocean, secured by him with the patent sounding apparatus. Some of these specimens were taken at a depth of 1,950 fathoms, or over two miles. The specimens were all sent to the Smithsonian Institute for microscopic examination.

RECENT advices from Jamaica report the *Cananéa* *igua* as still there. There had been little improvement in the condition of the health of the ship's company, and it was believed that a change to a more northern temperature is the only thing that could restore it. The sick list was very large, and the crew were much debilitated. Her condition will not admit of her return to A-pinwall, and orders have been given for her to be relieved as soon as possible and sent to a northern port.

THE Secretary of the Navy has received from Mr. Petermann, the celebrated German geographer, a complete chart and report of the *Polaris* expedition prepared by him. The document is in German, and is now in the hands of a translator. After being translated the report will be published. For the drawing of the map the Doctor says he is indebted to the "diagram of the explorations of the *Polaris*, drawn by Sergeant Frederick Meyer, Signal Service, U. S. A." which he has taken as authority. Dr. Petermann says: The American North Polar Expedition, of which lately authentic tidings have arrived in America, had a great success, notwithstanding all hostile, jealous, and bespotting voices before and after. The same voices, having no scientific judgment, have, without hesitation, represented the issue of the expedition as a total failure, which is only possible with a partial and unjust preception, assuring the advance to the North Pole to be the principal object of the expedition. While Dr. Walker had prophesied that the first season would prove useless and without result for the expedition, on account of a too late departure, the *Polaris*, on the contrary, has steamed through Smith's Sound, Kennedy Channel, and a newly discovered strait, Robeson Channel; has attained the latitude of 82 deg. 16 min. north and has wintered in latitude 81 deg. 38 min. north. In regard to the land discoveries of Hall's expedition, he also has set foot on land, so far, at the highest north latitude, namely, 82 deg. 9 min. north, besides seeing from an elevation of 1,700 feet a continuation of land to latitude 84 deg. north. It is now shown that even in this difficult and ice-bound region eternal ice is not existing, and it also is proved that the advance to the North Pole by vessel remains the best means, and that sledge journeys are of but little reliance.

THE Secretary of the Navy has received a despatch from Commander D. L. Braine, reporting his arrival on the *Juniata* at St. Johns, N. F., September 10. The *Juniata* met the *Tigress* at Upernivik and coaled her. She sailed August 11 for Littleton Island. The *Tigress* met the *Juniata*'s steam launch, in command of Lieutenant De Long, off Tesselissok, who had been to York on launch and returned. At Disco met *Tigress* again and coaled her August 25. Commander Greer reports camp of *Polaris* found August 14 off Littleton Island, 78 deg. 29 min. north, 73 deg. 61 min. west. Crew had gone south two months previous in two whale-boats made from the *Polaris*. The *Polaris* sunk one month afterwards. Inquired at settlements all along coast. No news of *Polaris*'s crew. Probably gone south in some whaler from Cape York. *Tigress* left Disco August 25 to search on coast of Labrador for *Polaris*'s crew as long as coal and season permits. Littleton Island is some sixty miles north of Northumberland Island, where the rescued party supposed they had left the *Polaris*. The probability is that it was Littleton Island where they left the *Polaris*—that there the Buddington party established their camp. The *Juniata* has been ordered to continue the search for the crew of the *Polaris*.

THE latest mail despatches from the Asiatic station are of July 28, at which time Rear-Admiral Jenkins was at Nagasaki, in the *Hartford*, where he had ar-

rived the 21st of that month from Shanghai. Court-martials and other business detained the *Hartford* and other vessels at Shanghai for some weeks. While at that port, Rear-Admiral Jenkins, learning that a number of Chinese boys were about to leave for the United States to be educated, invited the mandarin and teachers who had charge of them to bring them on board the *Hartford*. May 27, about thirty of these boys, with their teachers, visited the ship, and were entertained and shown the various objects of interest. These boys are to join those who were sent to the United States last year. Rear-Admiral Jenkins had agreeable interviews with the tau-tai, and with the magistrate of the mixed court at Shanghai, and received them on board the *Hartford* on several occasions. Upon the invitation of the tau-tai, he visited the Chinese arsenal and dockyard, above Shanghai, where there was much of interest. The works for the manufacture of arms and the buildings for ships and machinery are extensive and valuable. He went over a large vessel of war of about 3,000 tons, which had been recently constructed, and was waiting its armament of rifled guns, ordered from Germany. H. B. M. ship *Iron Duke*, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles F. A. Shadwell, together with four gunboats—the Prussian corvette *Nympha*, and a Russian corvette, were at Nagasaki when the *Hartford* arrived. Business connected with the establishment of a storehouse would keep the Admiral at Nagasaki some days longer, then proceed to the north for a few weeks, and return south via Yokohama. When suitable storehouses are erected at Nagasaki, the stores will be removed from the *Idaho* to them, and those at Hong Kong also will be transferred as soon as convenient. In the meantime the *Idaho* will be anchored, during the typhoon season, in Yokoska bay, if the Japanese Government gives the necessary permission, or some other safe place will be selected. The *Lakwana* sailed from Shanghai, July 18, for Chufoo, thence to Tung-Chau-fu, making brief visits at each place; thence to the mouth of the Taku river, off the Taku ports, and communicate with the *Saco* at Tien-tsin. Should everything be quiet in that locality, she will then go to Ninghai, north of Taku, and thence to Nagasaki, where she would be expected to arrive in August. The *Saco* left Shanghai, June 30, for Tien-tsin, to relieve the *Ashuelot*. The *Yantic* sailed from Shanghai, June 30, under command of Commodore O. F. Stanton, and arrived at Yokohama July 11, via Nagasaki and Kobe. The *Iroquois* left Shanghai, shortly after the *Hartford*, for Niu-hwang and Ninghai; thence to the mouth of the Taku, to communicate with the *Saco*, at Tien-tsin, after which she would proceed to Teng-chau-fu and Chufoo, and wait further orders at latter port. The *Ashuelot* was at Nagasaki July 28, from whence she would go to Yokohama and Yokoska. The *Monocacy* is at Nagasaki July 24, for Kobe and Yokohama. Both the *Monocacy* and *Ashuelot* will go into dock at Yokoska to receive some necessary repairs. The *Palos* was at Nagasaki

THE correspondent of the *World*, writing from Cartagena, Spain, August 21 says: "Nominally, this city is at this moment strictly blockaded by sea and land; practically, one may enter it and leave without any difficulties which an old blockade-runner knows not how to overcome. The city and its fortifications, its magnificent harbor, three iron-clads, two wooden men-of-war, an immense stock of ammunition, and provisions, it is said, for a year, are in the hands of the 'rebels,' commanded by Contreras and governed by the 'Provisional Government of the Spanish Federation.' Outside of the harbor lie three ships of war, commanded by Admiral Lobo, representing the Madrid government, and back of the city are the land forces, 4,000 strong, which the Madrid government has sent, under General Martinez Campos, to reduce this last stronghold of the intransigent, or pure republican, insurrection. But this is not all—for in Escombrera Bay lie the two ships-of-war captured from the 'rebels' by the German commander Weier, the *Victoria* and *Almansa*, in the charge of the British Admiral Yelverton, who is sorely puzzled what to do with these 'white elephants,' which are claimed alike by the 'rebels' and the Madrid government; while gathered here also in the bay are ten men-of-war of other nations—the U. S. ships *Wabash* and *Wachusett*; the English ships *Lord Warden*, *Triumph*, *Sainture*, *Torch* and *Helicon*; the Italian iron-clads *Roma* and *Venezia*; and the French ship *Reine Blanche*. The design of the Madrid government is to reduce the Cartagena government to submission. The intentions of the Cartagena government is to resist, and its hopes are strong that it may be able not only to resist but to make itself triumphant even in Madrid before the struggle is over; and the business of the foreign ships is to look on and see fair play, or at least to protest by the moral influence of their presence the lives and property of the citizens of their respective governments residing in Cartagena. The 'rebels' here have behaved thus far with very great propriety; there have been some little outbreaks among the roughs; but on the whole a creditable degree of order has been preserved. The blockade by sea really amounts to nothing. The three iron-clads in the hands of the 'rebels' are far more than a match for the whole force of which Admiral Lobo is the commander, and if they choose to come out to fight they can easily send the latter to the bottom. As for the blockade on the land side it is perhaps more threatening; but still it is not complete. The fortifications of Cartagena are very strong; they are armed with an immense number of admirable guns; there is plenty of ammunition, and the only difficulty on the part of the defense seems to be the want of experienced artillerists. This difficulty exists, however, on the other side also, and I hear that the government at Madrid has been hunting everywhere for good gunners who would consent to give their services to Campos. He has two siege guns and two heavy mortars, that is all; he has 3,000 infantry and artillery, and about 4,000 cavalry. The available fighting force at Cartagena is about 7,000 men; of these 2,000 are soldiers who have seen service, the men of the mutinous regiments of Iberia, Mendigorría, and the marine force; the

others are volunteers. They are all very badly officered, and their ideas of discipline are of the vaguest. In the city are some very dangerous men—refugees of the Paris Commune and of the *Alcoy International*—but these have thus far kept themselves very much in the background.

It is gratifying to announce that the once famous Marine Band of Washington, after a long period of disgraceful decadence, is being reorganized and enlarged, and will soon again challenge the admiration and homage of residents of, and visitors to, the capital. The Secretary of the Navy, it is said, determined, after the brilliant performances of the foreign bands at Boston last year, that America, too, should have a National band, and by the next presidential levee it will have one worthy of the name. Prof. Louis Schneider, the celebrated clarinet player, who was a member of the French band last year, and subsequently of Thomas's orchestra, and who is the possessor of numerous European medals for proficiency in the beautiful art, has been appointed musical director, and is now in New York selecting new music and instruments for a long course of practice. Signor Petrolly will be bandmaster, vice Fries, dismissed, and the band increased to forty members. Major A. S. Nicholson, adjutant of the Marine Corps, has military control of it, and is charged with the execution of the Secretary's wishes in regard to it. Already the people and the press of Washington have discovered the change, which they heartily applaud.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

SEPTEMBER 4.—Captain T. C. Harris, as executive of the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on the 1st October.

Assistant Paymaster Lucius D. Hurd, to the receiving ship *Vermont*, at New York, as assistant to the paymaster on board.

SEPTEMBER 6.—Lieutenant-Commander Nicol Ludlow, to the *Monongahela*, as executive.

Lieutenant Harry Knox, Ensigns Greenleaf A. Merriam, Hanson R. Tyler, Bayonet Leach, and Joseph B. Murdoch; Midshipmen Samuel C. Lemly, Albert A. Michelson, and Walter C. Cowles, to the *Monongahela*.

Lieutenant E. F. Heald, to the Hydrographic Office on the 1st October next.

SEPTEMBER 8.—Lieutenant-Commander Wm. R. Bridgman, to command the *Palos*, Asiatic Station, per steamer of 1st October next from San Francisco.

DETACHED.

August 27.—Commander Albert Kautz, from duty as light-house inspector of the seventh Light-house District, on the 1st October next, and placed on waiting orders.

Commander Henry B. Seely, from the Naval Rendezvous, Boston, on the 5th September, and ordered a light-house inspector of the Seventh Light-house District, on the 1st October next.

SEPTEMBER 4.—Captain Wm. W. Low, from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on the 1st October, and ordered to command the receiving ship *Vermont*, at New York.

Commander John Waller, from the command of the receiving ship *Fulton*, on the 1st October, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for the command of the *Ossipee*.

Second Assistant Engineer Wm. E. Stiley has returned from the *La Kawana*, as his station, having been detached on the 9th July last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Shipmaker Robert L. Tatum, from duty at League Island, Pa., and placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 5.—Gunner John G. Foster has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Narragansett* on the 15th August, and been placed on sick leave.

SEPTEMBER 6.—Lieutenant Cyrus W. Breed, from the *Michigan*, and ordered to the *Monongahela* on the 1st October.

Second Assistant Engineer Robert Crawford, from the *Fortune*, and from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Monongahela*.

SEPTEMBER 8.—Rear-Admiral L. M. Goldborough, from the command of the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 1st October next.

Commodore T. H. Patterson, from special duty on the 30th instant, and ordered to command the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 1st October next.

Commodore Alexander Murray, as light-house inspector of the Eleventh District, on the 1st October, and placed on waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer Jacob Burckard has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Tuscarora* on the 1st October last, and has been placed on sick leave.

Bost-wain Wm. A. Cooper, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and ordered to duty in the Equipment Department, Navy-yard, Washington.

SEPTEMBER 9.—Assistant Surgeon H. C. Eckstein, from the Marine Rendezvous at Richmond, Va., and granted six weeks' leave.

REVOKED.

SEPTEMBER 27.—The orders of Master G. Blocklinger and Ensigns Bayonet Leach, H. R. Tyler, G. A. Merriam, and J. B. Murdoch, to the *Monongahela*.

SEPTEMBER 4.—The orders of Assistant Paymaster Stephen Rand, Jr., to the receiving ship *Vermont*, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea-service.

SEPTEMBER 8.—The orders of Gunner John C. Rister, to the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Folie*.

SEPTEMBER 9.—The orders of Lieutenant-Commander Thomas L. Swan, to the Naval Academy, and placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

SEPTEMBER 4.—The leave of Paymaster A. McC. Bishop extended six months.

RESIGNED.

SEPTEMBER 5.—Midshipman William Remsen.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States which have been reported to the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Navy and chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending September 6, 1873:

Franklin A. Graham gunner, September 4, U. S. steamer *Folie*, New York.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memorandum, viz.:

SEPTEMBER 3.—Second Lieutenant Wm. J. McDonald, Jr., granted leave of absence for twenty days, from 10th inst.

SEPTEMBER 5.—Captain Charles Heywood, granted leave of absence for thirty days, from 10th inst.

Captain C. C. Pope, detached from U. S. steamer *Pensacola*, to return to the United States and report arrival by letter to headquarters.

SEPTEMBER 6.—Captain C. D. Hobb, by direction of Navy Department, detached from Annapolis, Md., to proceed without delay to New York and take passage for Panama; upon arriving there to report for duty as fleet marine officer, South Pacific Fleet, on board steamer *Pensacola*.

SEPTEMBER 9.—Captain McLane Tilton, detached from Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., and ordered to Annapolis, Md.

tinued their offensive movements, when, my ammunition having run low, I decided to mount the squadron and charge the Indians with the intention of driving them from the field.

Captain Moylan promptly had his men in the saddle, and throwing forward twenty mounted skirmishers, under Lieutenant Varnum, the entire squadron moved forward at a trot. No sooner did the Indians discern our intention, than, despite their superiority in numbers, they cowardly prepared for flight, in which preparation they were greatly hastened when Captain Moylan's squadron charged them and drove them pell-mell for three miles. Five ponies, killed or badly wounded, were left on the battle-ground or along the line of their flight. So rapidly were they forced to flee that they abandoned and threw away breech-loading arms, saddle equipments, clothing, robes, lariats, and other articles comprised in an Indian outfit. Among the Indians who fought us on this occasion were some of the identical warriors who committed the massacre at Fort Phil Kearney, and they no doubt intended a similar programme when they sent the six warriors to dash up and attempt to decoy us into a pursuit past the timber, in which the savages hoped to ambush us. Had we pursued the six warriors half a mile farther instead of halting, the entire band of warriors would have been in our rear, and all the advantage of position and numbers would have been with them. So far as the troops attacked were concerned, the Indians, to offset their own heavy losses, had been able to do us no damage, except to wound one man and two horses. But unfortunately two non-combatants, Veterinary Surgeon John Housinger, Seventh Cavalry, and Mr. —— Balliran, of Memphis, Tenn., in endeavoring to come from the main command to join the squadron in advance, were discovered by the Indians during the attack, and being unarmed were overtaken and killed, almost within view of the battle-ground. Fortunately the Indians were so pressed as to not be able to scalp or otherwise mutilate the remains.

On the 8th inst. we discovered the trail of a large village, evidently that to which the party that attacked us on the 4th belonged. The course of the trail led up the Yellowstone, and apparently was not more than two days old. Acting under the authority of the brevet major-general commanding, I ordered my command, consisting of four squadrons of the Seventh Cavalry, in readiness to begin the pursuit that night. The Brevet Major-General commanding also directed the detachment of guides and Indian scouts under Lieutenant Daniel H. Brush, Seventeenth Infantry, to report to me for temporary service. Leaving all tents and wagons behind, and taking with us rations for seven days, we started in pursuit at 10 o'clock on the night of the 8th inst., having waited until that hour until the moon should enable us to follow the trail. Following the trail as rapidly as the rough character of the country would permit, daylight next morning found us nearly thirty miles from our starting point. Concealing horses and men in a ravine, a halt of three hours was ordered to enable the horses to graze and the men to obtain refreshments. Renewing the march at 8 o'clock, the pursuit was continued without halting until noon, when, to avoid discovery, as well as obtain needed rest for men and animals, it was decided to conceal ourselves in the timber and await the cover of night to continue the pursuit. Starting out at 6 1/2 p.m., the trail was followed rapidly for six miles, when to our disappointment we discovered that the Indians had taken to the river and crossed to the east side. In following their trail to this point it was evident that the movement of the Indians was one of precipitate flight, the result of the engagement on the 4th. All along their trail and in their camping-places were to be found large quantities of what constitute an Indian's equipment, such as lodge-poles, robes, saddle equipments, arms, and cooking utensils. In one hastily abandoned camp-ground nearly 200 axes, besides a great many camp-kettles and cups, were found. My entire command was disappointed when the trail showed that the Indians had crossed over, so that one more march would have enabled us to overhaul them.

Invading in a belt of timber on the river bank, we waited until daylight to begin an attempt to cross the command over the river, which at this point is about 600 yards wide. At early dawn the entire command forded the river to an island located about the middle of the channel, but our difficulties in the way of crossing here began, as the volume of water and the entire force of the current were to be encountered. Between the island and the opposite bank the current here rushes by at a velocity of about seven miles an hour, while the depth of water was such that a horse attempting to cross would be forced to swim several hundred yards. Still, as we knew the Indians had not discovered our pursuit, and were probably within easy striking distance of the river, it was most desirable that a crossing should be effected. To accomplish this, Lieutenant Weston, Seventh Cavalry, with three accomplished swimmers from the command, attempted to cross on a log raft, carrying with them a cable made of lariats. The current was so strong that Lieutenant Weston's party was unable to effect a landing, but were swept down the river nearly two miles, and then forced to abandon the raft and swim to shore. Lieutenant Weston, with characteristic perseverance and energy, made repeated attempts afterward to carry the cable over; but, although succeeding in reaching the opposite bank in person, was unable to connect the cable with the shore. Almost the entire day was spent in these unsuccessful efforts, until finally a crossing in this manner had to be abandoned. I then caused some cattle to be killed, and by stretching the fresh hides over a kind of basket frame, prepared by the Crow guide, made what are known among the Indians as "bull boats." With these I hoped to be able to connect a cable with the opposite bank at daylight next morning. But just at sunset a small party of Indians were seen to ride down to the bank opposite us and water their ponies. They discovered our presence and at once hastened away. Of course it was useless now to attempt a surprise, and the intention to cross the river the following morning was abandoned.

At early dawn the next day, the 11th inst., the Indians appeared in strong force on the river bank opposite us, and opened a brisk fire upon us from their rifles. No attention was paid to them until, encouraged by this, they had collected at several points in full view and within range of our rifles, when about thirty of our best marksmen, having posted themselves along the bank, opened a well-directed fire upon the Indians, and drove them back to cover. In the meantime strong parties of Indians were reported by our pickets to be crossing the river, below and above us, their ponies and themselves being so accustomed to the river as to render this operation quite practicable for them. Captain French, commanding the right wing, was directed to watch the parties crossing below, while Colonel Hart, commanding the left wing, posted a force to discharge the duty with regard to parties crossing above. It would have been possible, perhaps, for us to have prevented the Indians from effecting a crossing, at least where they did, but I was not only willing but anxious that as many of them should come over as were so disposed. They were soon reported as moving to the bluffs immediately in rear of us from the river. Lieutenant Brush was directed to employ his scouts in watching and reporting their movements, a duty he discharged in a thorough manner. While this was transpiring I had mounted my command, and formed it in line close under the bluffs facing from the river, where we quietly awaited the attack of the Indians in our front. The sharpshooting across the river still continued, the Indians having collected some of their best shots, apparently armed with long range rifles, and were attempting to drive our men back from the water's edge. It was at this time that my standing orderly, Private Tuttle, of Troop E, Seventh Cavalry, one of the best marksmen in my command, took a sporting Springfield rifle and posted himself with two other men behind cover on the river bank, and began picking off the Indians as they exposed themselves, on the opposite bank. He had obtained the range of the enemy's position early in the morning, and was able to place his shots wherever desired. It was while so engaged that he observed an Indian in full view near the river. Calling the attention of his comrades to the fact, he asked him "to watch him drop that Indian," a feat which he succeeded in performing. Several other Indians rushed to the assistance of their fallen comrade, when Private Tuttle, by a skilful and rapid use of his breech-loading Springfield, succeeded in killing two other warriors. The Indians, enraged, no doubt, at this rough handling, directed their aim at Private Tuttle, who fell pierced through the head by a rifle bullet. He was one of the most useful and daring soldiers who ever served under my command.

About this time Captain French, who was engaged with the Indians who were attacking us from below, succeeded by a shot from his rifle in shooting a warrior from his saddle, while several ponies were known to be wounded or disabled. The Indians now began to display a strong force in our front on the bluffs. Colonel Hart was ordered to push a line of dismounted men to the crest, and prevent the further advance of the enemy toward the river. This duty was handsomely performed by a portion of Captain Yates's squadron. Colonel Hart had posted Lieutenant Charles Braden and twenty men on a small knoll which commanded our left. Against this party the Indians made their first determined onslaught. A mounted party of warriors, numbering nearly 200, rode boldly to within thirty yards of Lieutenant Braden's position, when the latter and his command delivered such a well directed fire that the Indians were driven rapidly from that portion of the field, after having evidently suffered considerable loss. Unfortunately Lieutenant Braden received a rifle ball through the upper part of the thigh, passing directly through the bone, but he maintained his position with great gallantry and coolness until he had repulsed the enemy. Hundreds of Indians were now to be seen galloping up and down along our front, each minute becoming bolder owing to the smallness of our force which was then visible.

Believing the proper time had arrived to assume the offensive, orders to this effect were accordingly sent to Colonel Hart and Captain French, the two wing commanders. Lieutenant Weston was directed to move his Troop L up a deep ravine on our left, which would convey him to the enemy's position, and as soon as opportunity occurred, he was to charge and pursue the Indians with all the vigor practicable. Immediately after Captain Owen Hale was directed to move his squadron, consisting of Troops E and K, in conjunction with Lieutenant Weston's troop, and the three troops to charge simultaneously. Similar dispositions were ordered in the centre and right. Lieutenant Custer, commanding Troop B, was ordered to advance and charge the Indians in front of our centre, while Captains Yates and Moylan moved rapidly forward in the same direction. Before this movement began it became necessary to dislodge a large party of Indians posted in a ravine and behind rocks in our front, who were engaged in keeping up a heavy fire upon our troop, while the latter were forming. It was at this point that the horse of Lieutenant Hiram H. Ketchum, A. A. A.-G. of the expedition, was shot under him. My own horse was also shot under me within a few paces of the latter. The duty of driving the Indians engaged in sharpshooting was intrusted to Lieutenant Charles A. Varnum with a detachment of Troop A, Seventh Cavalry, who soon forced the Indians back from their cover. Everything being in readiness for a general advance, the charge was ordered and the squadrons took the gallop to the tune of "Garry Owen," the band being posted immediately in the rear of the skirmish line. The Indians had evidently come out prepared to do their best, and with no misgivings as to their success, as the mounds and high bluffs beyond the river were covered with groups of squaws, old men and children who had collected there to witness our destruction. In this instance the proverbial power of music to soothe the savage breast utterly failed, for no sooner did the band strike up the cheery notes of "Garry Owen," and the squadrons advance to the charge, than the Indians exhibited unmistakable signs of commotion, and then

resistance became more feeble, until finally satisfied of the earnestness of our attack they turned their ponies' and began a disorderly flight.

The cavalry put spurs to their horses and dashed forward in pursuit, the various troop and squadron commanders vying with each other as to who should head the advance. The appearance of the main command in sight down the valley at this moment, enabled me to relieve Captain French's command below us, and he was ordered to join in the pursuit. Lieutenant M. L. Lewis, commanding Troop G, moved his command up the valley at a gallop and prevented the Indians from crossing. The chase was continued with the utmost rigor until the Indians were completely dispersed and driven a distance of nine miles from where the engagement took place, and they were here forced back across the Yellowstone. The last pony killed in the fight was shot fully eight miles from the point of attack. The number of Indians opposed to us has been estimated by the various officers engaged as from 800 to 1,000—my command numbered 450 officers and men. The Indians were made up of different bands of Sioux, principally the Uapapas, the whole under command of Sitting Bull, who participated in the second day's fight, and who for once has been taught a lesson he will not soon forget. A large number of the Indians who fought us were fresh from their reservations on the Missouri river. Many of the warriors engaged in the fight on both days were dressed in complete suits of the clothes issued at the agencies to Indians. The arms with which they fought us (several of which were captured in the fight) were of the latest improved pattern of breech-loading repeating rifles, and their supply of metallic rifle cartridges seemed unlimited, as they were anything but sparing in its use. So amply have they been supplied with breech-loading rifles and ammunition that neither bows nor arrows were employed against us. As evidence that these Indians, at least many of them, were recently from the Missouri river agencies, we found provisions, such as coffee, in their abandoned camps, and cooking and other domestic utensils such as only reservation Indians are supplied with. Besides, our scouts conversed with them across the river for nearly an hour before the fight became general, and satisfied themselves as to the identity of their foes. I only regret that it was impossible for my command to effect a crossing of the river before our presence was discovered, and while the hostile village was located near at hand, as I am confident that we could have largely reduced the necessity for appropriation for Indian supplies the coming winter.

Before closing this report I desire to bear testimony to the good conduct of every man connected with my command, including officers, men, and scouts. The command, as previously stated, consisted of eight troops of the Seventh Cavalry. Where all did so well no special mention can be made, but as a matter of official record I desire to enumerate the troops and to include the names of the officers who participated in the engagement:

Troop A.—Captain, Myles Moylan; Second Lieutenant, Charles A. Varnum.

Troop B.—First Lieutenant, T. W. Custer; Second Lieutenant, B. H. Hodgson.

Troop C.—First Lieutenant, T. M. McDougall; Second Lieutenant, J. Aspinwall.

Troop D.—Captain, Geo. W. Yates; Second Lieutenant, C. W. Learned.

Troop E.—First Lieutenant, D. McIntosh; Second Lieutenant, G. D. Wallace.

Troop F.—Captain, Owen Hale; First Lieutenant, E. S. Godfrey.

Troop G.—First Lieutenant, John F. Weston; Second Lieutenant, Charles Braden.

Troop H.—Captain, T. H. French; First Lieutenant, E. G. Mathey.

The two squadrons were under command of Capt. V. K. Hart; the remaining two were commanded by Captain T. H. French. First Lieutenant James Calhoun, Battalion Adjutant, and First Lieutenant A. E. Smith, Battalion Quartermaster, rendered efficient service as aids during the engagement. I desire also to commend to the Brevet Major-General commanding, First Lieutenant Brush, who, as commander of the scouts and guides, rendered prompt and valuable information regarding the enemy's movements. First Lieutenant Hiram H. Ketchum, Twenty-second Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, and Lieutenant James H. Jones, Fourth Cavalry, acting side-de-camp on the staff of the Brevet Major-General commanding, but temporarily serving with me, were of great assistance to me, in transmitting my orders on the battle-field. My personal acknowledgments are also due to Mr. R. G. Frost, of St. Louis, who, although accompanying the expedition for pleasure, acted as volunteer aid during the last day's engagement. Mr. Lewis Cliff rd, and Mr. Lewis Molesworth, two young English gentlemen making the tour of this continent, also accompanied my command, and all three of the gentlemen named joined in the charge made by the troops with great gallantry. Acting Assistant Surgeons J. Harvey and H. H. Ruger represented the Medical Department in a highly creditable manner, and although their hospital was necessarily established under fire, the wounded, under their care received every attention. The loss of the Indians in ponies was particularly heavy, while we know that their loss in killed and wounded was beyond all proportion to that which they were enabled to inflict upon us; our losses being one officer badly wounded, four men killed and three wounded, four horses killed and four wounded. Careful investigation justifies the statement that, including both day's battles, the Indian's losses will number forty warriors, while their wounded on the opposite bank of the river may increase this number.

Respectfully submitted,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry, Brevet Major-General
U. S. A., commanding.

Seventeenth Infantry.—Upon the departure of Company C, Seventeenth Infantry, from Fort Rice, as directed in par. 4, S. O. No. 170, c. s., from department

headquarters, Private Fernando Sausel was ordered August 27 to remain on duty at Fort Rice as acting hospital steward.

Fort Ripley.—Surgeon J. F. Head, U. S. Army, medical director of the department, September 1 was directed to make a thorough inspection of Fort Ripley, Minn., with reference to its sanitary condition, and the efficiency of the Medical Department—acting also as special inspector of such hospital property as may be presented for inspection. On the completion of this duty he will return to department headquarters. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish such transportation as may be required. During his absence Anthony Heger, U. S. Army, will, in addition to his present duties, perform those of medical director of the department.

Sixth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days August 30 was granted First Lieutenant E. B. Atwood, with permission to apply through the proper channels for an extension of four months. Major William Smith, paymaster, U. S. Army, August 30 was directed to proceed by steamer *Josephine* to Yellowstone crossing, and pay the companies of the Eighth and Ninth Infantry, and Company C, Sixth Infantry, on the 30th of June and 31st of August, 1873, rolls. After performing this duty he will pay the troops as directed in par. 2, S. O. No. 187, from department headquarters.

Seventh Infantry.—Leave of absence for five days was granted Major W. H. Lewis, Seventh Infantry, A. A. L. G. of the department, August 26. In his absence Captain R. P. Hughes, Third Infantry, aide-de-camp, will make the current monthly inspections at Yankton, D. T., and Sioux City, Iowa.

Examining Board.—A board of officers to consist of—Lieutenant-Colonels G. A. Custer, Seventh Cavalry; W. P. Carlin, and Major R. E. A. Croton, Seventeenth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon J. P. Kimball, U. S. Army, August 26 was appointed to meet at Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., for the examination of such candidates who have been selected for the appointment of second lieutenant in the Army of the United States, as shall be duly authorized to appear before it.

Ninth Infantry.—Par. 2, S. O. No. 168, c. s., from department headquarters, has been so modified as to order Captain W. H. Jordan, Ninth Infantry, to proceed to Omaha, Neb., and report to the commanding general Department of the Plate for further orders.

Twentieth Infantry.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Abercrombie, D. T., September 12, for the trial of First Lieutenant R. M. Taylor, Twentieth Infantry. Detail for the court: Colonels T. L. Crittenden, Seventeenth Infantry; George Sykes, Twentieth Infantry; S. D. Sturgis, Seventh Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel L. C. Hunt; Major J. E. Yard, Twentieth Infantry. First Lieutenant Horatio Potter, Jr., Seventeenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

Twenty-second Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days September 2 was granted First Lieutenant T. H. Fisher, with permission to apply through the proper channels for an extension of five months—the leave to take effect after the return of the Yellowstone expedition.

Fort Abraham Lincoln.—Captain J. H. Gilman, C. S., U. S. Army, C. C. S. of the department, September 2 was ordered to proceed via the Lake Superior and Mississippi and Northern Pacific Railroads to Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., on public business. On completion of this duty Captain Gilman will return to department headquarters.

Fort Rice.—Captain William Ludlow, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, chief engineer of the department, accompanied by his civil assistant, September 5 was ordered to Fort Rice, D. T., via Lake Superior and Mississippi and Northern Pacific Railroads, to complete the duties assigned to him in par. 1, S. O. No. 120, c. s., from department headquarters.

Seventh Cavalry.—Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Second Lieutenant W. S. Edgerly, with permission to apply through the proper channels for an extension of ninety days—the leave to take effect when his services can be dispensed with by the commanding officer of the escort Northern Boundary Survey Commission.

Veterinary Surgeon John Tempney August 26 was relieved from duty with the squadron of the Seventh Cavalry now on escort duty with the Northern Boundary Survey Commission, and ordered to Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., reporting to the commanding officer battalion Seventh Cavalry, on its return from the Yellowstone expedition, for duty.

Eighteenth Infantry.—Captain E. W. Smith, Eighteenth Infantry, A. D. C. and A. J.-A. of the department, August 26 was ordered to Fort Abercrombie, D. T., on public business, upon completion of which he will return to department headquarters and resume his duties.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply at headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of thirty days, was granted post Chaplain Gamaliel Collins, U. S. Army, September 4.

Fifth Infantry.—Captain D. H. Brotherton, Fifth Infantry, August 28 was relieved from duty as member of the board of officers appointed by par. 2, S. O. No. 127, c. s., from department headquarters, and Major D. G. Swain, J.-A. U. S. Army, detailed in his stead.

Fort Riley.—A board of officers has been appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kas., September 4, to investigate and report upon the facts connected with the destruction by fire of four of the cavalry stables at that post on the night of the 31st ultimo. The board will make a searching examination of the circumstances of the case; will, as far as possible, ascertain whether the origin of the fire

was accidental, or the work of incendiaries; whether proper measures were promptly taken to extinguish it, and such other facts in the case as may be necessary for the information of the department commander. Detail for the board: Major B. J. D. Irwin, surgeon U. S. Army; Captain W. M. Dunn, Jr., Second Artillery; Second Lieutenant Philip Reade, Third Infantry. The junior member will act as recorder.

The St. Louis Bridge Board.—Special Orders No. 109, of the War Department, dated August 30, 1873, appoints the following officers of the Engineer Corps of the U. S. Army—Colonel James H. Simpson, Major Governor K. Warren, Major Godfrey Weitzel, Major William E. Merrill, and Major Charles R. Suter—a board “to meet at St. Louis, Mo., on the 2d day of September, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine the construction of the St. Louis and Illinois bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis, and report whether said bridge will prove a serious obstruction to the navigation of said river, and, if so, in what manner its construction can be modified.” In accordance with the order the officers therein named were to meet at the United States Engineer's office, St. Louis, September 3, to commence their labor. In regard to their operations the *St. Louis Democrat* says: “Messrs. Glover & Shepley and General Noble will appear for the Bridge Company, Colonel Simpson will be president of the Board of Examiners and Major Suter will be recorder. The gentlemen who propose this board are all men of experience in engineering matters. Colonel Simpson is an officer who has performed service for many years in this branch of the Army, being the most experienced engineer of the list. Major Warren is widely known as an engineer officer. Major Weitzel has charge of the Louisville canal. Major Merrill is the author of a standard work on bridges, and Major Suter has been in charge of the Government snag-boats on the Missouri and Mississippi rivers for several years past, and is thoroughly acquainted with the river and the demand of navigation. These boards have generally been very successful in performing their duties to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned in controversies submitted to them, and it is believed that in no instance have they failed to accomplish what was desired by those interested—a satisfactory adjustment of any grounds of difference which might exist. The present board is made up of the very best material, and there can be no doubt but that its deliberations will result in something that will adjust all causes of complaint and lead to the material advancement of all interests concerned.” In answer to some false statements in regard to the solvency of the Bridge Company the *Democrat* says: “The company has promptly met all its obligations, and has funds on hand to meet all the necessary expenses of completing the enterprise. We have no apprehension of the result of the investigation by the very able board which the Government has appointed.” Last night the two halves of the western arch and the west half of the centre arch of the bridge were completed, with the exception of a single tube in each. The last tube on the western arch will be placed in position in a week or ten days. This calls for exact adjustment and very careful calculations, as all depends upon this last tube. The whole arch has to be gone over and the tension rods taken up, so as to give just the requisite amount of strain to each tube. Work on the first arch has been greatly delayed for want of material, but with the promises made by the contractors for supplies, it is thought the remainder of the work can be finished in about one-third the time of this. If the winter is favorable, the arches will all be completed by January 1. When the arches are closed the engineering difficulties have been surmounted, and, although the remainder of the work will require the handling of a vast amount of material and occupy considerable time, what follows is a mere question of time and labor. The early spring will probably see the bridge open for use.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.

Third Cavalry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, to take effect October 1, 1873, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, has been granted First Lieutenant J. B. Johnson, adjutant, Third Cavalry. The Quartermaster's Department August 29 was directed to furnish transportation, via North Platte, for one commissioned officer—to be detailed by the commanding officer of Omaha Barracks—and a detachment of fifty recruits, Third Cavalry, from Omaha to Fort McPherson, at which place the officer will turn over the detachment to the commanding officer of the Third Cavalry.

The following is a consolidated report of scouting done by Company D, Third Cavalry, Captain Guy V. Henry, during the month of August, 1873: August 4 to 7, from camp on Laramie river, W. T., via Bitter Cotton Wood creek to Horseshoe creek and return, seventy miles; August 11 to 14, from camp on Laramie river, W. T., through Laramie Canon, and return, eighty-five miles; August 18 to 21, from camp on Laramie river, via Bitter Cotton Wood creek and Horseshoe Canon, to Horseshoe creek and return, via Laramie Peak, 105 miles; August 25 to 28, from camp on Laramie river, via Cotton Wood Springs, Warm Springs, and Platte river, to Laramie river, three miles from mouth, return along the Laramie river to camp, sixty-eight miles. Total march during the month, 328 miles. Maps will be forwarded soon as practicable.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-General G. C. Augur: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

THE WESTERN U. T. COMPANY,
HEADQUARTERS FORT SILL, I. T., Sept. 3, 1873,
VIA CADDO, I. T., Sept. 6, 1873.

Adjutant-General U. S. Army.

The reported capture of post published in all the papers received here to-day, is without foundation. Santanta and Big Tree will arrive to-morrow; there has been no trouble and none is expected.

GAINES LAWSON.

Sept. 25th Infantry, Brevet Lt.-Col. Comdg'.

Official copy.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.
WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., Sept. 8, 1873.

THE WESTERN U. T. COMPANY,
CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 6, 1873,
RECEIVED AT WAR DEPT., Sept. 6, 3 P. M.

Colonel Wm. D. Whipple.

The following is from General Augur to-day: “Special Indian Commissioner Atkinson reports that all the Pottowatomies and about two hundred and fifty Kickapoos have started from Mexico on their way to the Indian Territory.”

W. V. SHIRIDAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, A. D. C.

On Leave.—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty days, was granted Captain Augustus G. Robinson, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, August 26.

Fort Richardson.—The commanding officer Fort Richardson August 29 was directed to detail a company of infantry as escort to the Engineer Corps of the Fort Worth and Denver Railroad Company. On the completion of this duty the company will return to Fort Richardson.

Examining Board.—Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel B. Holabird, D. Q. M.-G., Surgeon John F. Hammond, Major Chauncy McKeever, A. A.-G., and First Lieutenant Jacob A. Augur, Fifth Cavalry, were appointed to meet in San Antonio, Texas, on the 28th day of August, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of candidates who have been selected for the appointment of second lieutenant in the Army of the United States. The duties of the medical officer will be confined to the medical examination. The junior member will act as recorder.

Fort Griffin.—A. A. Surgeon Henry G. Tideman, U. S. Army, August 30 was ordered to Fort Griffin, for duty.

Tenth Cavalry.—A General Court-martial has been ordered to convene at Fort Griffin, Texas, September 15, for the trial of Captain William S. Foulk, Tenth Cavalry. Detail for the court: Colonel Henry B. Clitz, Tenth Infantry; Majors Alfred E. Latimer, Henry C. Bankhead, Fourth Cavalry; Captains Henry L. Chipman, Eleventh Infantry; Nicholas Nolan, Tenth Cavalry; Robert McOlermont, Mason Jackson, Eleventh Infantry. First Lieutenant Edwin O. Gibson, adjutant, Tenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

Leave of absence for thirty days August 25 was granted Second Lieutenant Louis H. Orleman, Tenth Cavalry.

Ninth Cavalry.—Second Lieutenant John Conlin, Ninth Cavalry, August 22 was ordered to Fort Stockton to join his company.

Fourth Cavalry.—Captain William L. Kellogg, Tenth Infantry, August 25 was relieved as a member of the G. C.-M. instituted by par. 5, S. O. No. 188, c. n., from department headquarters, and Captain Clarence Mauck, Fourth Cavalry, and Captain Eugene B. Beaumont, Fourth Cavalry, were detailed as members of said court.

Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to apply for an extension of sixty days, was granted Second Lieutenant Robert G. Carter, September 1.

Eleventh Infantry.—The leave of absence for seven days granted Second Lieutenant George Ler. Brown, in par. 1, S. O. No. 178, c. s., Fort Concho, August 25 was extended ten days.

At the request of Captain George L. Choisay, Eleventh Infantry, a court of inquiry September 1 was ordered to assemble at Fort Griffin, Texas, on the final adjournment of the G. C.-M. instituted by S. O. No. 188, c. s., from department headquarters, to examine into the nature of the imputations against Captain Choisay, contained in a communication from Lieutenant-Colonel George P. Buell, Eleventh Infantry, dated June 14, 1873, addressed to the A. A.-G., Department of Texas. The court will express an opinion on the merits of the case. Detail for the court: Colonel Henry B. Clitz, Tenth Infantry; Majors Alfred E. Latimer, Henry C. Bankhead, Fourth Cavalry. First Lieutenant Edwin O. Gibson, adjutant, Tenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

Payment of Troops.—Major George E. Glenn, paymaster, U. S. Army, September 1 was directed to proceed to Fort Clark and Duncan to pay the troops stationed thereat up to date of last muster.

Fort Concho.—A General Court-martial was ordered to convene at Fort Concho, Texas, September 8. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Wesley Merritt, Ninth Cavalry; Captain Nathaniel S. Constable, Quartermaster's Department; Assistant Surgeon William F. Buchanan, Medical Department; First Lieutenants Charles L. Cooper, William Davis, Jr.; Second Lieutenant Levi P. Hunt, Tenth Cavalry. First Lieutenant George G. Lott, Eleventh Infantry, judge-advocate.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.—The following order announcing the death of an officer of this regiment was issued from “Headquarters Twenty-fifth Infantry, Fort Davis, Texas, August 21, 1873.”

G. O. No. 4.—It becomes the melancholy duty of the major commanding to announce to the regiment the death of Captain James H. Patterson, Twenty-fifth Infantry, after a short illness at Fort Davis, Texas, on the morning of August 19, 1873. Captain Patterson enlisted in the regular service during the war of the rebellion, and for good conduct and gallantry was promoted second lieutenant, and first lieutenant, of the Nineteenth Infantry, January 28, 1865, transferred to the Twenty-eighth Infantry September 21, 1866, promoted captain, September 19, 1866, and assigned to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, December 15, 1870. By the death of Captain Patterson, the regiment has lost one of its best officers, and a loving family has been deprived of a kind and devoted protector. During the service of Captain Patterson in this regiment, his integrity, his devotion to duty, his kindness of heart, and his care and consideration for those associated with him, have endeared him

to every one in the regiment, and he has left a spotless reputation, and a military record untarnished by a single stain. In honor of our deceased comrade the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm, and on hilt of sword, for thirty (30) days, from the promulgation of this order.

By order of Major Bliss. CYRUS N. GRAY,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant Twenty-fifth Infantry.

At a meeting of the officers of the Army, at Fort Davis, Texas, called Thursday, August 21, 1873, for the purpose of expressing their sense of the loss to the service by the death of Captain James H. Patterson, Twenty-fifth Infantry, and of which Major Zenas R. Bliss, Twenty-fifth Infantry, was chairman, and First Lieutenant Cyrus N. Gray, adjutant Twenty-fifth Infantry, secretary, a committee was appointed, consisting of the following named officers, to draft resolutions suitable to the occasion: Captain D. D. Van Valzah, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Captain C. S. De Graw, U. S. Medical Department, First Lieutenant Daniel Hart, Twenty-fifth Infantry, First Lieutenant F. A. Kendall, Twenty-fifth Infantry. On motion, Major Zenas R. Bliss, chairman of the meeting, was added to the committee. The following resolutions were then submitted by the committee and were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has seemed good to the Ruler of all things to remove from among us our fellow-officer, comrade, and friend, Captain James H. Patterson, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we deplore the loss which He has brought upon us, we recognise the power of the giver and taker of life, and bow in deep submission to His will.

Resolved, That we tender our most heartfelt sympathies to the loving and devoted wife, who mourns the loss of an affectionate and tender husband, to whom, in his illness, she ministered so faithfully; and to the child so early bereft of a father's guiding influence. To the parents and friends of the deceased we express our sympathy for the sorrow which has come upon them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the family of the deceased, and that a copy be sent to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and the principal papers of Indianapolis for publication.

Z. R. BLISS, Major Twenty-fifth Infantry,
Chairman.
CYRUS N. GRAY, First Lieut. and Adj't 25th Inf.
Secretary.

At a meeting of the members of Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry, held at Fort Davis, Tex., August 23, 1873, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Our Creator has been pleased to deprive us of our beloved company commander, Captain James H. Patterson, Twenty-fifth Infantry; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we weekly bow in submission to the will of God, we realize that by his death the Army has been deprived of a faithful and honorable officer, and we of a just and kind commander, who ever listened to our slightest grievances, and who was never known to injure in the least degree any enlisted man; he was a father to our company; his loss is irreparable.

Resolved, That to his noble wife and to his little boy Jehany, "our pet," we tender our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the wife of our deceased commander, and a copy furnished to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for publication.

JAMES WOOD, Private Co. G, Twenty-fifth Infantry,
Chairman.
ANDREW SMITH, Private Co. G, Twenty-fifth Infantry,
Secretary.

The leave of absence for twenty days granted Second Lieutenant Samuel K. Thompson, by par. 3, S. O. No. 147, c. a., from department headquarters, was extended ten days, August 26.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Hdqrs, New York.

First Infantry.—Second Lieutenant F. H. Edmunds, First Infantry, was ordered to report to superintendent U. S. Military Academy, for duty.

Leave of absence for sixty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted First Lieutenant John Hamilton, September 9.

Second Artillery.—Leave of absence for sixty days was granted First Lieutenant James E. Eastman, September 9.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock: Hdqrs cor. Greene and Houston sts., N. Y.

Leave of absence for thirty days was granted First Lieutenant George Mitchell, September 8. This officer was also relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M. ordered to assemble at Fort McHenry, Md., in par. 1, S. O. No. 172, c. a., from department headquarters.

Officers Registered.—The following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East, for the week ending Sept. 9, 1873: Second Lieutenant J. H. Pardoe, Twenty-third Infantry; First Lieutenant C. H. Rockwell, Fifth Cavalry; Colonel Abner Doubleday, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Major J. G. Tilford, Seventh Cavalry; First Lieutenant J. W. MacMurray, Second Lieutenant G. P. Cotton, First Artillery; Nomian Badger, post chaplain, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant James B. Hickey, Eighth Cavalry; Colonel O. M. Poe, Major F. U. Farquhar, Corps of Engineers; Surgeon J. C. McKee, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Wells Willard, Fifth Artillery; Assistant Surgeon W. D. Wolverton, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant J. W. Hannay, Third Infantry.

Fifth Artillery.—Leave of absence for thirty days was granted First Lieutenant Elbridge R. Hills, adjutant, September 4.

Leave of absence for twenty days was granted Captain Francis L. Guenther, September 6.

New Infantry Equipment.—The following-named companies have been designated to receive and be equipped with the new infantry equipment prepared by the Ordnance Department. As the issue is made for the purpose of experiment, commanders of companies receiving the equipments will make quarterly reports as to their merits to the Ordnance office, blank forms for that purpose being furnished on application to that office: Companies B and H, Second Artillery; Company G, Third Artillery; Companies G, I, and L, Fifth Artillery.

Fort McHenry.—Major Charles G. Sawille, Q. M. U. S. Army, September 8 was ordered to Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., on business connected with the public

service; on the conclusion of which he will return to his proper station—Philadelphia, Pa.

A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort McHenry, Md., September 9. The following officers of the Second Artillery were detailed for the court: Captains Joseph G. Ramsey, George T. Olmsted, Jr., William P. Graves; Second Lieutenants John H. Calef, adjutant, George Mitchell, Robert M. Rogers, Alexander D. Schenck. Second Lieutenant William Stanton, judge-advocate.

Third Artillery.—Leave of absence for fifteen days was granted Second Lieutenant Ira McNutt, September 8. At the same time the leave of absence for seven days granted First Lieutenant Charles M. Callahan, in S. O. No. 189, c. a., from the post of Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., was extended ten days.

Fort Independence.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Independence, Mass., September 10. Surgeon Warren Webster, Medical Department, and the following officers of the Fifth Artillery were detailed for the court: Major William Hays; Captain David K. Kinzie; First Lieutenants John R. Brinckle, George W. Crabb; Second Lieutenant Garland N. Whistler. Second Lieutenant George E. Sage, judge-advocate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

Brigadier-General P. St. G. Cooke: Headquarters, Detroit, Mich.

Fort Mackinac.—Assistant Surgeon William N. Notson, U. S. Army, August 26 was relieved from duty at Fort Mackinac, Mich., and ordered to Fort Gratiot, Mich., reporting to the commanding officer thereof for duty, relieving Assistant Surgeon Carlos Carvallo, who was ordered to Fort Mackinac, Mich.

Examining Board.—Major L. H. Pelouze, A. A.-G. U. S. Army; Captain John P. Hawkins, O. S., U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon E. A. Koerper, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Edward Davis, Third Artillery, side-de-camp, were appointed to meet at department headquarters at 11 o'clock, A. M., August 26, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of Frederick F. Kilingburg and F. Von Schrader, who are selected candidates for the appointment of second lieutenant in the Army of the United States.

The Medical Department.—Surgeon E. H. Abadie, medical director of the department, has been upon his own application, authorized to make a critical examination, as to the efficiency and condition of the Medical Department and its property, at the posts of Forts Brady, Gratiot, Wayne, Mich., and Porter, Niagara, Ontario, and Madison Barracks, New York. Upon the execution of this order Surgeon Abadie will return to his proper station.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Hdqrs San Francisco, Cal.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Fifth Cavalry.—Major George A. Gordon September 3 was ordered to Camp Halleck, Nevada, to assume temporary command of that post.

Twelfth Infantry.—First Lieutenant E. M. Camp August 26 was ordered to Camp Halleck, Nevada, to report for duty with his command.

Payment of Troops.—Major O. W. Wingard, paymaster, U. S. Army, August 26 was directed to pay the troops at Camp Wright and Gaston, Cal., to the 31st of August, 1873, leaving his station so as to enable him to reach Camp Wright about the 1st proximo, on the completion of which duty he will return to his proper station.

Camp Gaston.—Captain William M. Wherry, side-de-camp, August 26 was directed to proceed to Camp Gaston, Cal., under instructions from the commanding general of the department, on the completion of which duty he will return to his proper station.

Examining Board.—A board of officers, to consist of—Major William B. Royal, Fifth Cavalry; Captain G. J. Lydecker, Corps of Engineers; Assistant Surgeon Calvin Dewitt, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant William Everett, Fourth Artillery, has been appointed to meet at Army Building, San Francisco, September 1, for the examination of candidates who have been selected for the appointment of second lieutenant in the Army of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Colonel Jeff. C. Davis: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

A. Surgeon J. O. Skinner August 23 was directed to proceed from Fort Walla Walla to Fort Cape Disappointment, there to transfer medical and hospital property for which he may be responsible—upon completion of this duty to return with as little delay as possible and report to the post commander.

Fort Walla Walla.—Fort Walla Walla, having been turned over by the Interior Department to the War Department for military purposes, is re-established as one of the posts of this department. Major John Green, First Cavalry, August 25 was assigned to the command of the post, and the chief quartermaster was ordered to take the necessary measures to put the post in condition for permanent occupancy.

Payment of Troops.—Major Virgil S. Eggleston, paymaster, was directed to pay the troops to include the muster of August 31, 1873, at Camp San Juan Island and Sitka, Alaska, in the order named.

First Cavalry.—Company B, First Cavalry (Captain Jackson), at Fort Walla Walla, August 18 was ordered to march to and take station at Fort Klamath. Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to leave the limits of the department and to apply for an extension of five months, to take effect on arrival of his company at Fort Klamath, was granted Captain James Jackson, at the same time. Second Lieutenant Frasier A. Boutelle

has been promoted to be first lieutenant, vice Sherman resigned, which carries him to Company E. He was ordered at the same time to join his company at Fort Lapwai without unnecessary delay.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Crook: Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.

Twelfth Infantry.—The court of inquiry instituted by S. O. No. 63, c. a., from these headquarters, and of which Surgeon E. L. Baily is president, having reported that "Captain Thomas Byrne, Twelfth Infantry, commanding Camp Beale's Springs, A. T., has not exercised undue control over matters not belonging to his office, in the matter of the management and care of the Hualpai Indians, nor has he exceeded his proper authority or interfered with the agents of the Indian Department in the legitimate discharge of their duties," and "that Captain Byrne's course in watching the issues to Indians and reporting any fraud was not only in strict conformity with law, regulation, and special instructions, but was necessary and eminently proper," and "that, in all matters pertaining to the government and care of the Hualpai Indians he has shown a thorough interest in their welfare, and his desire to strictly follow his instructions, to the end that a sincere and permanent peace be guaranteed, which condition of harmony appears to have been threatened," and "that Captain Byrne has great control and authority over the Hualpai Indians, which has been gained by him by his honesty, kindness, and justice towards them, and that they look up to him for counsel, advice, and protection, and depend upon him with great faith," it is ordered that no further proceedings be had in the matter, Captain Byrne's course during his entire administration of the affairs of his post having been fully vindicated and justified. The court of inquiry, of which Surgeon E. L. Baily is president, was dissolved August 18.

Fort Whipple, A. T.—A General Court-martial was constituted to assemble at Fort Whipple, A. T., Wednesday, September 3. Detail for the court: Major J. H. Nelson, paymaster; Captain M. P. Small, commissary of subsistence; Captain A. H. Nickerson, Twenty-third Infantry; First Lieutenants G. A. Goodale and F. L. Dodge, Twenty-third Infantry; C. P. Fagan, Twelfth Infantry; Second Lieutenants W. S. Schuyler, Fifth Cavalry; O. L. Wieting, Twenty-third Infantry. Second Lieutenant John G. Bourke, Third Cavalry, judge-advocate.

ACCORDING to the London *Globe* the preparation of designs for the war ships of the future is making considerable progress, and the application of the science of hydraulics to the art of gunnery will in these designs receive considerable development, and prove in practice of very great assistance in facilitating the working and loading of the monster weapons with which the turrets of the ironclads will be armed. These guns will far surpass the most powerful artillery at present in existence—the Woolwich Infants, of 35 tons weight, and a bore of 12 in. in diameter, and the great guns which Krupp is now making for the Germans being alike eclipsed by the new weapon, which will have a bore of nearly 15 in., and weigh 60 tons. These guns will be built upon the system which originated and has now been in such successful operation at the Royal Gun Factories, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for several years, by coil upon coil of wrought iron and a steel tube—a system which insures the greatest possible strength and immunity from danger of bursting, and practically imposes no limit to the size of the guns. They will be fitted with a movable breech-loading arrangement. The Woolwich Infant will throw a 700lb. shot six or seven miles; the new gun will hurl a projectile weighing 1,100 lb. (half a ton) over a range which has yet to be determined. As the antithesis of this enormous gun, the new steel mountain gun has just been placed in the model room of the Royal Gun Factories. This gun weighs only 200 lb, but it can fire a shell of 7lb with good effect up to 3,000 yards, and, with its little carriage is designed to be conveyed on the backs of mules, for which pack saddles are specially constructed. It is also admirably adapted for boat service.

THE *Challenger* expedition concluded its third section of the Atlantic on July 15, when the ship anchored in the beautiful bay of Funchal, Madeira. The *Challenger* left Bermuda on June 12, and proceeded to Fayal, in the Azores. In this, as in the previous sections, the results obtained are of great value from a scientific point of view. On July 1 the vessel passed into the narrow channel between Fayal and Pico, in the Azores, and anchored in the roadstead of Horta. Smallpox was found to be prevalent in Fayal, and as Captain Nares considered it imprudent to give a general leave, one or two of the staff only landed to pick up what impression they might of the appearance of the place. The ship left on the following morning for San Miguel, and on the evening of July 4 stopped abreast of Ponta Delgada, the capital of the island, where she lay-to for the night, and the next morning steamed into the anchorage and cast anchor in thirteen fathoms. The *Challenger* remained at San Miguel until the 9th, when she sailed for Madeira. From Madeira the *Challenger* went to Cape Verde Islands, which she left on August 2 for Bahia.

LETTERS

Have been received at this office for the following persons: Gen. E. M. Lee; Gen. Mott, Egyptian Army; Gen. Don Carlos Buell; Gen. Ward; Major-Gen. Mott; Commander of school ship Mercury; Colonel James F. Curtis; Colonel C. H. Legare; Colonel J. B. Moultion; Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Sinclair; Lieutenant A. B. Jerome; Lieutenant W. A. Cameron; Captain A. E. Hooker, Ninth U. S. Cavalry—8; Captain Geo. K. Vernon; C. O. Potter, Esq., late captain, U. S. Army; Captain John W. McGurk; Captain W. J. O'Rourke; Captain John McCarg, late quartermaster U. S. Volunteers; Captain S. G. Whipple, First Cavalry; C. L. Manning, Army and Navy Club; Teacher, care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN J. F. Baker, U. S. M. C., is at the Virginia mineral springs on sick leave.

CAPTAIN S. P. Quackenbush relieved Commander Owen of the command of the receiving ship *New Hampshire* at Norfolk on the 1st instant.

The marine rendezvous in Richmond was discontinued on the 8th inst., and Lieutenant Cochrane ordered to command the Baltimore rendezvous, vice Lieutenant J. B. Breeze, ordered to command the guard of the *Vermont*.

THE *Poughkeepsie*, Captain J. C. Beaumont, arrived at New York September 1 from Halifax, having left the latter port August 28. While there the crew were granted liberty on shore, with the consent of the authorities. What special service this vessel will next be engaged on has not yet been announced.

The court-martial which tried Lieutenant Webb at Shanghai, it is said, found him guilty of some violation of the regulations and sentenced him to be reprimanded by the commanding officer of the station. The latter considered the punishment inadequate to the offence, disapproved the proceedings, and restored Lieutenant Webb to duty.

CLEMENT D. HEBB, the senior captain of the Marine Corps, has been ordered as Fleet Marine Officer of the South Pacific Squadron, vice Captain Heywood, whose orders have been revoked. Captain McLane Tilton will take the command made vacant by Captain Hebb, and Captain G. P. Houston will relieve Captain Tilton, now at the Washington Navy Yard.

THE Secretary of the Navy has received from Commander Belknap, of the United States steamer *Tuscarora*, specimens of the bottom of the Pacific Ocean, secured by him with the patent sounding apparatus. Some of these specimens were taken at a depth of 1,950 fathoms, or over two miles. The specimens were all sent to the Smithsonian Institute for microscopic examination.

RECENT advices from Jamaica report the *Canandaigua* as still there. There had been little improvement in the condition of the health of the ship's company, and it was believed that a change to a more northern temperature is the only thing that could restore it. The sick list was very large, and the crew were much debilitated. Her condition will not admit of her return to Aspinwall, and orders have been given for her to be relieved as soon as possible and sent to a northern port.

THE Secretary of the Navy has received from Mr. Petermann, the celebrated German geographer, a complete chart and report of the *Polaris* expedition prepared by him. The document is in German, and is now in the hands of a translator. After being translated the report will be published. For the drawing of the map the Doctor says he is indebted to the "diagram of the explorations of the *Polaris*, drawn by Sergeant Frederick Meyer, Signal Service, U. S. A." which he has taken as authority. Dr. Petermann says: The American North Polar Expedition, of which lately authentic tidings have arrived in America, had a great success, notwithstanding all hostile, jealous, and besetting voices before and after. The same voices, having no scientific judgment, have, without hesitation, represented the issue of the expedition as a total failure, which is only possible with a partial and unjust preception, asserting the advance to the North Pole to be the principal object of the expedition. While Dr. Walker had prophesied that the first season would prove useless and without result for the expedition, on account of a too late departure, the *Polaris*, on the contrary, has steamed through Smith's Sound, Kennedy Channel, and a newly discovered strait, Robeson Channel; has attained the latitude of 82 deg. 16 min. north and has wintered in latitude 81 deg. 38 min. north. In regard to the land discoveries of Hall's expedition, he also has set foot on land, so far, at the highest north latitude, namely, 82 deg. 9 min. north, besides seeing from an elevation of 1,700 feet a continuation of land to latitude 84 deg. north. It is now shown that even in this difficult and ice-bound region eternal ice is not existing, and it also is proved that the advance to the North Pole by vessel remains the best means, and that sledge journeys are of but little reliance.

THE Secretary of the Navy has received a despatch from Commander D. L. Braine, reporting his arrival on the *Juniper* at St. Johns, N. F., September 10. The *Juniper* met the *Tigress* at Upernivik and coaled her. She sailed August 11 for Littleton Island. The *Tigress* met the *Juniper*'s steam launch, in command of Lieutenant De Long, off Tissuissak, who had been to York on launch and returned. At Disco met *Tigress* again and coaled her August 25. Commander Greer reports camp of *Polaris* found August 14 off Littleton Island, 78 deg. 20 min. north, 73 deg. 61 min. west. Crew had gone south two months previous in two whale-boats made from the *Polaris*. The *Polaris* sunk one month afterwards. Inquired at settlements all along coast. No news of *Polaris*'s crew. Probably gone south in some whaler from Cape York. *Tigress* left Disco August 25 to search on coast of Labrador for *Polaris*'s crew as long as coal and season permits. Littleton Island is some sixty miles north of Northumberland Island, where the rescued party supposed they had left the *Polaris*. The probability is that it was Littleton Island where they left the *Polaris*—that there the Buddington party established their camp. The *Juniper* has been ordered to continue the search for the crew of the *Polaris*.

THE latest mail despatches from the Asiatic station are of July 28, at which time Rear-Admiral Jenkins was at Nagasaki, in the *Hartford*, where he had ar-

rived the 21st of that month from Shanghai. Court-martials and other business detained the *Hartford* and other vessels at Shanghai for some weeks. While at that port, Rear-Admiral Jenkins, learning that a number of Chinese boys were about to leave for the United States to be educated, invited the mandarin and teachers who had charge of them to bring them on board the *Hartford*. May 27, about thirty of these boys, with their teachers, visited the ship, and were entertained and shown the various objects of interest. These boys are to join those who were sent to the United States last year. Rear-Admiral Jenkins had agreeable interviews with the taou-tai, and with the magistrate of the mixed court at Shanghai, and received them on board the *Hartford* on several occasions. Upon the invitation of the taou-tai, he visited the Chinese arsenal and dock-yard, above Shanghai, where there was much of interest. The works for the manufacture of arms and the buildings for ships and machinery are extensive and valuable. He went over a large vessel of war of about 8,000 tons, which had been recently constructed, and was waiting its armament of rifled guns, ordered from Germany. H. B. M. ship *Iron Duke*, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles F. A. Shadwell, together with four gunboats—the Prussian corvette *Nymphe*, and a Russian corvette, were at Nagasaki when the *Hartford* arrived. Business connected with the establishment of a storehouse would keep the Admiral at Nagasaki some days longer, then proceed to the north for a few weeks, and return south via Yokohama. When suitable storehouses are erected at Nagasaki, the stores will be removed from the *Idaho* to them, and those at Hong Kong also will be transferred as soon as convenient. In the meantime the *Idaho* will be anchored, during the typhoon season, in Yokoska bay, if the Japanese Government gives the necessary permission, or some other safe place will be selected. The *Lackawanna* sailed from Shanghai, July 18, for Chufoo, thence to Tung-Chau-fu, making brief visits at each place; thence to the mouth of the Taku river, off the Taku ports, and communicate with the *Saco* at Tien-tsin. Should everything be quiet in that locality, she will then go to Ninghai, north of Taku, and thence to Nagasaki, where she would be expected to arrive in August. The *Saco* left Shanghai, June 30, for Tien-tsin, to relieve the *Ashuelot*. The *Fantic* sailed from Shanghai, June 30, under command of Commodore O. F. Stanton, and arrived at Yokohama July 11, via Nagasaki and Kobe. The *Iroquois* left Shanghai, shortly after the *Hartford*, for Nieuchwang and Ninghai; thence to the mouth of the Taku, to communicate with the *Saco*, at Tien-tsin, after which she would proceed to Teng-chau-fu and Chufoo, and wait further orders at latter port. The *Ashuelot* was at Nagasaki July 28, from whence she would go to Yokohama and Yokoska. The *Monocacy* left Nagasaki July 24, for Kobe and Yokohama. Both the *Monocacy* and *Ashuelot* will go into dock at Yokoska to receive some necessary repairs. The *Palos* was at Nagasaki

THE correspondent of the *World*, writing from Cartagena, Spain, August 21 says: "Nominally, this city is at this moment strictly blockaded by sea and land; practically, one may enter it and leave without any difficulties which an old blockade-runner knows not how to overcome. The city and its fortifications, its magnificent harbor, three iron-clads, two wooden men-of-war, an immense stock of ammunition, and provisions, it is said, for a year, are in the hands of the 'rebels,' commanded by Contreras and governed by the 'Provisional Government of the Spanish Federation.' Outside of the harbor lie three ships of war, commanded by Admiral Lobo, representing the Madrid government, and back of the city are the land forces, 4,000 strong, which the Madrid government has sent, under General Martinez Campos, to reduce this last stronghold of the intransigentist, or pure federal republican, insurrection. But this is not all—for in Escombrera Bay lie the two ships-of-war captured from the 'rebels' by the German commander Werner, the *Victoria* and *Almanza*, in the charge of the British Admiral Yelverton, who is sorely puzzled what to do with these 'white elephants,' which are claimed alike by the 'rebels' and the Madrid government; while gathered here also in the bay are ten men-of-war of other nations—the U. S. ships *Wabash* and *Wachusett*; the English ships *Lord Warden*, *Triumph*, *Scorpio*, *Torch* and *Heiron*; the Italian iron-clad *Roma* and *Venezia*; and the French ship *Reine Blanche*. The design of the Madrid government is to reduce the Cartagena government to submission. The intentions of the Cartagena government is to resist, and its hopes are strong that it may be able not only to resist but to make itself triumphant even in Madrid before the struggle is over; and the business of the foreign ships is to look on and see fair play, or at least to protect by the moral influence of their presence the lives and property of the citizens of their respective governments residing in Cartagena. The 'rebels' here have behaved thus far with very great propriety; there have been some little outbreaks among the roughs; but on the whole a creditable degree of order has been preserved. The blockade by sea really amounts to nothing. The three iron-clads in the hands of the 'rebels' are far more than a match for the whole force of which Admiral Lobo is the commander, and if they choose to come out to fight they can easily send the latter to the bottom. As for the blockade on the land side it is perhaps more threatening; but still it is not complete. The fortifications of Cartagena are very strong; they are armed with an immense number of admirable guns; there is plenty of ammunition, and the only difficulty on the part of the defence seems to be the want of experienced artillers. This difficulty exists, however, on the other side also, and I hear that the government at Madrid has been hunting everywhere for good gunners who would consent to give their services to Campos. He has two siege guns and two heavy mortars, that is all; he has 3,000 infantry and artillery, and about 400 cavalry. The available fighting force at Cartagena is about 7,000 men; of these 2,000 are soldiers who have seen service, the men of the mutinous regiments of Iberia, Mendigoria, and the marine force; the

others are volunteers. They are all very badly officered, and their ideas of discipline are of the vaguest. In the area are some very dangerous men—refugees of the Paris Commune and of the Alcoy International—but these have thus far kept themselves very much in the background.

IT is gratifying to announce that the once famous Marine Band of Washington, after a long period of disgraceful decadence, is being reorganized and enlarged, and will soon again challenge the admiration and homage of residents of, and visitors to, the capital. The Secretary of the Navy, it is said, determined, after the brilliant performances of the foreign bands at Boston last year, that America, too, should have a National band, and by the next presidential levee it will have one worthy of the name. Prof. Louis Schneider, the celebrated clarionet player, who was a member of the French band last year, and subsequently of Thomas's orchestra, and who is the possessor of numerous European medals for proficiency in the beautiful art, has been appointed musical director, and is now in New York selecting new music and instruments for a long course of practice. Signor Petrola will be bandmaster, vice Fries, dismissed, and the band increased to forty members. Major A. S. Nicholson, adjutant of the Marine Corps, has military control of it, and is charged with the execution of the Secretary's wishes in regard to it. Already the people and the press of Washington have discovered the change, which they heartily applaud.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

SEPTEMBER 4.—Captain T. C. Harris, as executive of the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on the 1st October.

Assistant Paymaster Lucius D. Hurd, to the receiving ship *Vermont*, at New York, as assistant to the paymaster on board.

SEPTEMBER 5.—Lieutenant-Commander Nicol Ludlow, to the *Monongahela*, as executive.

Lieutenant Harry Knox, Ensigns Greenleaf A. Merriman, Hanson R. Taylor, Boynton Leach, and Joseph B. Murdoch; Midshipmen Samuel C. Lemly, Albert A. Michelson, and Walter C. Cowie, to the *Monongahela*.

Lieutenant E. F. D. Heald, to the Hydrographic Office on the 1st October next.

SEPTEMBER 8.—Lieutenant-Commander Wm. R. Bridgeman, to command the *Palos*, Asiatic Station, per steamer of 1st October next from San Francisco.

DETACHED.

AUGUST 27.—Commander Albert Kautz, from duty as light-house inspector of the Seventh Light-house District, on the 1st October next, and placed on waiting orders.

Commander Henry B. Seely, from the Naval Rendezvous, Boston, on the 5th September, and ordered a light-house inspector of the Seventh Light-house District, on the 1st October next.

SEPTEMBER 4.—Captain Wm. W. Low, from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on the 1st October, and ordered to command the receiving ship *Vermont*, at New York.

Commander John Watters, from the command of the receiving ship *Vermont*, on the 1st October, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for the command of the *Oriskany*.

Second Assistant Engineer Wm. E. Sibley has returned from the *Lackawanna*, Asiatic Station, having been detached on the 9th July last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Sailmaker Robert L. Tatton, from duty at League Island, Pa., and placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 5.—Gunner John G. Foster has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Narragansett* on the 15th August, and has been placed on sick leave.

SEPTEMBER 6.—Lieutenant Cyrus W. Bree, from the Michigan, and ordered to the *Monongahela* on the 15th inst.

Second Assistant Engineer Robert Crawford, from the *Fortune*, and also from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Monongahela*.

SEPTEMBER 8.—Rear-Admiral L. M. Goldsborough, from the command of the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 1st October next.

Commodore T. H. Patterson, from special duty on the 30th inst., and ordered to command the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 1st October.

Commodore Alexander Murray, as light-house inspector of the Eleventh District, on the 1st October, and placed on waiting orders.

Commander Wm. P. McLean, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and ordered as light-house inspector of the Eleventh District, on the 1st October next.

Commander C. M. Schoonmaker, from command of the *Frolic*, on the reporting of his relief, and placed on waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer Jabez Burchard has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Tuscarora* on the 1st August last, and has been placed on sick leave.

Boatman Wm. A. Cooper, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and ordered to duty in the Equipment Department, Navy-yard, Washington.

SEPTEMBER 9.—Assistant Surgeon H. C. Eckstein, from the Marine Rendezvous at Richmond, Va., and granted six weeks' leave.

REVOKED.

AUGUST 27.—The orders of Master G. Blocklinger and Ensigns Boynton Leach, H. H. Tyler, G. A. Merriman, and J. B. Murdoch, to the *Monongahela*.

SEPTEMBER 4.—The orders of Assistant Paymaster Stephen Rand, Jr., to the receiving ship *Vermont*, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

SEPTEMBER 5.—The orders of Gunner John C. Ritter, to the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Frolic*.

SEPTEMBER 9.—The orders of Lieutenant-Commander Thomas L. Swan, to the Naval Academy, and placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

SEPTEMBER 4.—The leave of Paymaster A. McC. Bishop extended six months.

RESIGNED.

SEPTEMBER 5.—Midshipman William Remsen.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States which have been reported to the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Navy and chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending September 6, 1873:

Franklin A. Graham gunner, September 4, U. S. steamer *Frolic*, New York.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

SEPTEMBER 2.—Second Lieutenant Wm. J. McDonald, Jr., granted leave of absence for twenty days, from 10th inst.

SEPTEMBER 5.—Captain Charles Heywood, granted leave of absence for thirty days, from 10th inst.

Captain P. C. Pope, detached from U. S. steamer *Pensacola*, to return to the United States and report arrival by letter to headquarters.

SEPTEMBER 6.—Captain C. D. Hobb, by direction of Navy Department, detached from Annapolis, Md., to proceed without delay to New York and take passage for Panama; upon arrival, there to report for duty as fleet marine officer, South Pacific Fleet, on board steamer *Pensacola*.

SEPTEMBER 9.—Captain McLane Tilton, detached from Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., and ordered to Annapolis, Md.

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Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Major-
General G. G. Meade, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; Brevet Brigadier-
General George Sykes, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer,
U. S. Army, Om.-ha. Nob.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham,
U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.; Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham,
U. S. Army, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren,
Washington, D. C.

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The Managers have deemed it proper, before action can be taken on this proposal, to invite your attention to the condition and purpose of the Club.

Commodore Wm. E. LEROY, President.
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Colonel W. G. MITCHELL, Secretary.
Captain THOMAS McCARTY, Treasurer.
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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1873.

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THE MEETING AT CREEDMOOR.

THE programme of the annual prize meeting of the National Rifle Association, which we publish elsewhere, will give some idea of what has already been accomplished by this new organization. As the New York *Herald* well says in a recent editorial: "The rifle range at Creedmoor is now a national institution, and is worthy of national support; for if our finely uniformed militia can ever be effective they will owe it to the National Rifle Association. An armed militia without discipline and skill in the use of the rifle is scarcely less terrible in an agitated city than a mob with brick-bats. The gentlemen who are responsible for Creedmoor deserve well of the State, and are entitled to the huzzas of every regiment in the National Guard, and of every person who believes that our militia should be an effective body."

The offer of prizes by the Association is only incidental to its main object, which is to persuade our military organizations, and our young men liable to military duty, to devote attention to keeping alive what, without such an organization, would, in many localities, soon become the lost art of rifle-shooting. We refer to the long list of valuable prizes offered by the Rifle Association simply as an indication of the interest in this object which it has succeeded already in awakening. In addition to the Association and individual prizes, are prizes to the value of thirteen hundred dollars, offered by Adjutant-General RATHBONE, of the State of New York, in accordance with a law passed at Albany winter before last. General RATHBONE is showing a most commendable disposition to give rifle practice its legitimate place in his schemes for the improvement of the troops under his charge, and, ably supported as he is by a governor so intelligent in regard to all military subjects as General Dix, and officers so capable as the major-generals commanding the First and Second Divisions of the New York State troops, Generals Shaler and Woodward, there is no reason why the militia of New York should not speedily place themselves as far in advance of the militia of other States in the capacity to handle their weapons as they are in advance of most of them in organization and numbers.

All that was expected, and more than was expected of the National Rifle Association, has already been realized, in the way of developing an interest among the troops most immediately under its influence, in the care and proper use of the weapons upon which their efficiency in an emergency will depend. As regiment after regiment goes to Creedmoor for a day's shooting, that affection for his rifle which every good rifleman has, grows among those

who have heretofore seemed to regard their rifles as merely so many bars of steel, useful for purposes of drill and parade, but which might just as well, so far as practical purposes are concerned, have been made solid as hollow, of wood as of metal; and however much or little the gain of skill in marksmanship, it is no small gain to have established some sort of familiar understanding between our muskets and the men who carry them.

Other States will, it is to be hoped, follow the lead of New York in encouraging rifle practice, and a new spirit will be awakened among our uniformed militia which will greatly tend to develop their efficiency as an auxiliary arm of our national military establishment. And the regular Army should lend its influence to this movement, and, by making known what it is doing in the matter of rifle practice, encourage and stimulate the growing interest in this subject. From at least one of our department commanders we have received and published reports of the target practice in his command. We should be glad to publish others, and hope in time to receive them regularly from all the military departments. It would be a great advantage if all the practice throughout the country could be assimilated to that at Creedmoor, which is controlled by the best models. We should then be in a position to compare the shooting of different organizations and accumulate a body of experience and develop a spirit of emulation which would be in many ways most useful.

We add a classified statement of the receipts and expenditures of the National Rifle Association. It will show what it has cost to provide New York and Brooklyn with a rifle practice ground, and from what sources the money has been received, and in what manner expended:

Land Cost.....	\$26,250 00
Surveying.....	147 40
Searches of Title.....	193 38
	\$26,590 78

Fitting up Grounds, viz.:	
Ronbankment.....	\$4,500 60
Targets.....	4,153 43
Freight on Targets.....	30 00
Engineering.....	400 21
Laborers.....	1,488 47
Lumber.....	750 07
	\$11,862 18
Equipment of Range, viz.:	
Store-house.....	\$292 30
Dies for markers.....	88 26
Hardware.....	275 37
Poles.....	38 69
Flags.....	95 30
Leather for butts.....	28 20
Brushes and paint.....	57 11
Badges.....	39 50
Signs.....	108 36
Plans.....	40 40
Whistles for signaling.....	9 50
Furniture for tents.....	18 00
Glass for butts.....	36 75
	\$1,124 74

Received from Subscriptions, viz.:

State of New York.....	\$25,000 00
City of New York.....	5,000 00
Private individuals.....	6,000 00
	\$36,000 00

Deficiency..... \$39,077 70

Current expenses:	
Printing.....	\$940 85
Advertising.....	39 30
Clerical services.....	410 30
Secretary's disbursements.....	596 55
Stationery.....	47 15
Postage.....	83 23
Expense Executive Committee.....	13 32
Cartage and expressage.....	3 50
Ranger keeper.....	330 94
	\$2,465 14

Dues received:	
46 Life members.....	\$1,150 00
162 Annual members.....	807 00
267 " " dues.....	667 50
Amateur rifle club.....	20 00
	2,504 50

Cost of match:	
Railroad Co.'s bill.....	195 72
Band.....	240 00
Markers.....	170 00
Prizes.....	340 00
Refreshments.....	163 75
	1,100 47

Received from entrance fees and sale of tickets..... 294 94

Deficiency..... 814 53

Add deficiency on range..... 3,077 70

Total debt..... \$3,862 23

To cover the deficiency the Association has negotiated a temporary loan upon its real property, which is estimated to be worth between thirty and forty thousand dollars. The cities of New York and Brooklyn are each authorized by law to contribute \$5,000 a year to the purposes of the Association. It is to be hoped that the example of its success will stimulate the formation of similar organizations throughout the country, and by availing themselves of the experience acquired by the former organization, they ought to be able to fit up smaller ranges in parts of the country where land is cheap with no great expenditure.

CAPTAIN S. B. LUKE, of the U. S. Navy, has been invited by the Executive Committee of the Nauti-

cal School of the Board of Education of New York to prepare a bill, to be presented at the next session of Congress, for the encouragement of marine schools. He has also been asked to prepare a plan for the organization of the Nautical School in New York, as authorized by a recent act of the Legislature. With the consent of the Navy Department Captain LUCE has accepted the complimentary invitation and will enter upon the task. No officer of our Navy could have been found more competent for the task he has undertaken.

GENERAL CUSTER, by his *Galaxy* articles' "Life on the Plains," has gained an enviable reputation as an interesting writer and graphic describer in the field of Indian operations. This high literary repute his report on the Yellowstone Expedition, published in this number of the JOURNAL, will certainly do nothing to disturb. The space his report occupies we feel sure, therefore, could not be filled with more attractive reading than that afforded by a purely official document when it has taken such shape as it has in this case.

We do not need here to go over the whole ground covered by the report, for our readers will not fail to follow for themselves the spirited narrative of the gallant cavalryman, who seems to have discovered, if not that the pen is mightier than the sword, yet that the pen may be made quite as mighty, if used by the same hand that wields the rough symbol of sanguinary war, to celebrate achievements with the latter. The region in which the operations described took place is also one of such rare and recent interest that General CUSTER's report will doubtless find readers, even among those who ordinarily pass by an official account of interesting occurrences to eagerly seize the more sensational story of some newspaper reporter, who, unrestrained by truth or etiquette, piques and inflames their tastes with high-seasoned descriptions of affairs of which he himself, according to himself, was not only a great but also the greatest part.

Passing by the vigorous narrative, which easily carries its own interest, we come to what really concerns the country more, and that is the incidental conclusions of General CUSTER's report. Indian escapades and Indian atrocities, savage methods of warfare, savage ingratitude and barbarous revenges, are all well understood by Army readers. Whatever heroes kind-hearted philanthropists, and safely-housed citizens of the East may make of the "roving denizen of the forest," the Army yet knows, to its cost, that our aborigine is a being to whom only the most heroic treatment is adapted. It would seem that it needed no argument to convince anybody of this; but when we read of petitions in behalf of the convicted Modocs we are forced to the conclusion that the "noble Indian" of COOPER still lives in the minds of people who have never seen a redskin or suffered a loss of back-hair on his account, and that the fond ideal of sentimental civilization actually needs reconstruction at the hands of those who have encountered the real creature on his favorite hunting and scalping grounds.

The policy of feeding the Indians in winter while on their reservations, and then suffering them to leave them in summer equipped with breech-loading rifles and metallic cartridges *ad libitum*, to follow out whatever murderous and marauding designs may be in their hearts, is one that does not find an advocate in General CUSTER. The Army officer on the Plains is always ready, as his duty requires him to be, to supplement the efforts of the Government through its civil agents to pacify the hostile savages; but it would be asking more than human nature can bear to require him to stand without some sort of protest as the target at which these wards of the Government may fire at will with weapons and ammunition furnished by the "humanity" of the officials whose action and authority he is called upon to sustain when the certain day of trouble comes.

"A large number of the Indians," says the report, "who fought us were just from their reservations on the Missouri river. Many of the warriors engaged in the fight on both days were dressed in complete suits of clothes issued at the agencies to Indians. The arms with which they fought us (several of which were captured in the fight) were of the latest improved pattern of breech-loading repeating rifles,

and their supply of metallic cartridges seemed unlimited, as they were anything but sparing in their use."

This Yellowstone affair, though so happily successful, and promising such good results upon the beaten savages, cannot of course rank amongst the most memorable of operations against Indians, yet it was one that fully accomplished its intentions was skilfully planned, ably manœuvred, bravely conducted by all concerned, and enjoyed the rare advantage of being exploited by a leader who is at once an adept with sword and pen.

THE fifteen and a half million of dollars awarded the United States by the Geneva arbitration have been paid into the Treasury after a manner so simple as to excite one's admiration over the growth and development of the modern system of international banking and exchange. It required but a few minutes at a meeting of three or four gentlemen—the English Minister, the English Consul-General, and the Secretary of State and his assistant—and the mere passage of a slip of paper, to formally conclude the settlement of a question which has vexed two great nations, and carried in it the seed of possible, even probable, angry dispute which only war could determine. Some of the newspapers try to throw about the affair a theatrical glamour, but it was really in its outside showing nothing more exciting than an ordinary meeting of civil and self-contained gentlemen gathered to pay and receive an acknowledged debt, and give and obtain receipt for the payment. What is to become of the money is another matter. How soon it will get into the pockets of the sufferers by the *Alabama*, or their assignees, is a question to which we should not care to give immediate answer. But that is of little account, except to the few pecuniarily interested, compared with the memorable fact that thus simply and peaceably has been finally settled one of the gravest international questions which has arisen in modern times.

THE Committee of Arrangements, for a celebration by the survivors of the Mexican war, held a second meeting at the Astor House last week. Among those present were Generals Hooker, McClellan, Cadwallader, and Burnett, and Rear-Admirals Boggs and Stringham. A communication was received from Commissioner Van Nort, placing the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, at their disposal on the 15th inst. It was announced that delegates would attend from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the district of Columbia. The following programme for their celebration of the fall of the city of Mexico, on the 15th inst., has been agreed upon: There will be a reception in the Governor's Room by the city authorities, an oration on the subject of the war in some public hall, and a dinner. The Scott Legion of Pennsylvania and other veteran associations are expected. The surviving generals and commodore of the war, the President of the United States, the General of the Army, the Admiral of the Navy, the Governor of this State, and other high officials are to be invited. The officers of the Army and Navy are requested to appear in uniform, if convenient; and they, with the guests who may be specially invited, the Committee of Citizens who propose to entertain the veterans, and the sailors' delegation, will assemble at the Astor House at 1 P. M., on the 15th, precisely, where they will be received by Brevet-Colonel Horatio G. Gibson, United States Army, major Third Artillery, and Commander Richard W. Meade, United States Navy, marshals for the day. The delegations from New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Western States, and from Maryland and all other Southern States, will assemble in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 P. M., and report their respective numbers to General J. Hobart Ward, a marshal of the day; and all who served from the State of New York will meet in the Chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

John L. Brown, as published in the list of the Committee of Arrangements, was a misprint for John L. Broome, major and brevet lieutenant-colonel Marine Corps; and Thomas W. Sweeny for Thomas W. Sweeny, brigadier-general, United States Army.

THE Cleveland *Leader*, correcting some statements recently appearing in the country press in relation to General Myer, says: "The story says he began life as a poor, bare-footed boy, while in reality his earlier days were spent in the midst of plenty, and he was surrounded by the best of examples, which he endeavored to imitate. We are informed by Dr. H. B. Myer, of this city,

that his son, then Young Prob., was born in Newburgh, N. Y., on the 28th day of September, 1829. He moved to Buffalo in 1835, and at an early age was pursuing his studies in a college at Geneva. After this he began the study of medicine with the celebrated Dr. Hamilton, and soon received an appointment as assistant surgeon in the regular Army, where he conceived and established the present signal service. He then became Old Prob., and now stands at the head of the Signal Service Department. For his labors in this useful branch of the service he was promoted from the rank of assistant surgeon (lieutenant) to that of major in the regular Army, of which he is now a brigadier-general."

A SPECIAL despatch to the Denver, Colorado, *News*, September 10, from Hugo, Colorado, contains the following information: "A bold attempt was made at River Bend, this morning, at daybreak, to rob U. S. Army Paymaster Major Brooks, as he was going from the train to the Camp of the Sixth Cavalry, about three miles from River Bend, to pay the troops. He got off the Western-bound passenger-train early this morning, and was met at the station by Captain Irwin and Lieutenant Wilmore, of the Sixth Cavalry, with an ambulance. Mrs. Roberts, the wife of a post-trader, and some soldiers, were also in the ambulance. When a short distance from the station the ambulance was halted by two men on foot, who were masked. Three shots were fired by them from a shot-gun loaded with buckshot, one charge taking effect in Captain Irwin's back. At first his injuries were considered slight, but he has since commenced bleeding internally, and is now spitting blood. Another shot was fired by the robbers from a pistol, the ball passing across Major Brooks's lap and through Mrs. Roberts's hand, making a painful wound. Lieutenant Wilmore fired his pistol at one of the robbers, named G. W. Graham, formerly a captain in the Tenth Cavalry, at Fort Leavenworth. The ball passed through his body just below the heart. He is dying. The other robber, John Dick, formerly keeper of No. 1 Stage Station, on the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad, escaped, but the cavalry are after him, with hopes of his capture."

G. W. Graham, the ex-officer referred to above, was cashiered August 10, 1870. He entered the Army as a first lieutenant July 28, 1866, being appointed from New York, having previously served during the war as a captain of volunteers.

THE meeting of the Army of the Tennessee will be held on the 15th and 16th of October, at Toledo, Ohio, the date having been changed, as that originally fixed upon fell on Friday and Saturday. The following circular in reference to the meeting has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON CITY,
August 20, 1873.

To Members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

The seventh annual reunion of the society will be held at Toledo, Ohio, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 15th and 16th days of October next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 15th inst. The annual address will be delivered by Major-General John A. Logan. All arrangements for the reunion will be under the charge and direction of the following "Local Executive Committee," of Toledo, who will give due notice of the details of their arrangements: General John W. Fuller, vice-president; Colonel George E. Wells, Surgeon J. W. Bond, Captain Jacob Mery, General Wager Swayne, Colonel L. Von Blessing, Major J. H. Boggis, Captain H. Rosenbaum. Officers who have at any time served with honor in the Army or Department of the Tennessee are, by our constitution, entitled to membership, and are specially requested to attend. Members of kindred societies are cordially invited to participate.

W. T. SHERMAN, President.

L. M. DAYTON, Recording Secretary.

A. HICKENLOOPER, Corresponding Secretary, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A TELEGRAM from San Francisco, September 8, says: The military telegraph line from San Diego to Prescott and Tucson, Arizona, is being pushed forward vigorously under the direction of the quartermaster and George S. Ladd, contractor. A distance of twenty miles south of San Diego was completed last week. The party commences work this week south of Prescott. There are material and equipment for 630 miles of line on the ground.

WE call the attention of our readers to the card of Major T. H. Norton, in another column of our paper. The Major has undertaken a financial agency in the interest of the Army and Navy, and has associated himself with a prominent Wall street banking house, whose facilities for the transaction of the class of business referred to, will doubtless prove a source of much convenience and economy to all officers of the service.

THE veteran Naval Constructor, Mr. Benjamin F. DeLano, September 10 was the recipient of a very pleasing testimonial of respect from the workmen associated with him in the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I am well pleased to see the Government making some exertion toward the adoption of the best and most efficient cavalry equipments in the world, and I herewith give my opinion. After fifteen years' experience in the northern wilds, and through the Rocky Mountains, giving and receiving some hard knocks from the red men during that time, I am thoroughly convinced that the following cavalry equipment is the best and most efficient:

Articles of horse equipment to consist of the following: Halter, lariat, bridle, saddle-blanket, saddle-cloth, and saddle, the latter to consist of the following parts: bars, pommel and cantle, covered with leather, two rings in front, one on each bar; back-straps, cinch-straps, and cinches; stirrup and stirrup-straps, mail-straps, and carbine socket, the latter eight inches long and made to fit the carbine tightly from the band to the breech, and to be fastened on the back strap and "D" ring. A carbine in such a socket as this does not require to be slung, as it does not move except by force. No matter how rough the charge may be, the butt of the carbine will not strike the elbow, and in sabre exercise the arm has full freedom in all movements, on the walk or charge, without colliding with the butt of the carbine. This cannot be said when a carbine is on any sling yet in use.

A man riding with his carbine slung will become tired after one hour's marching, and will begin to ride heavy, which will increase according to the distance marched. If his weight is 140 pounds, at the end of ten hours' marching it is harder for the horse to carry him than to carry a man whose weight is 190 pounds and who rides with a buoyant spirit. A rider will bear more on the left stirrup than the right, which will be in accordance with the bearing of the horse on the bit; this bearing on the left stirrup, and canteen on the left side, are equal to the carbine on the right in the 8-inch socket, and no sling.

The articles of a cavalryman's equipment to consist of the following: A plain leather waist-belt with one brass hook and the old plate, two brass slides for sabre slings, and one with a ring for the carbine sling, the ring to play from the bottom to the top of the slide; three brass swivel snaps for sabre slings and carbine sling, the carbine sling to be made the same size as the short sabre sling, and to be only long enough to allow the carbine to come to the shoulder to fire; it is only to be used in action, but can be used for mounting and dismounting; cartridge-pouch, the same as the one now on trial, and pistol cartridge-pouch, a little larger and not so stiff as the one on trial; cartridge-box for garrison duty, the same as the small one now on trial; pistol-holster, the same as the old one. When I want to lose revolvers I will use the pivot holster. Pistol cartridge-pouch in front of the left hip, sabre and sabre-slings as now worn, carbine cartridge-pouch in front of the right hip, pistol-holster in rear of the right hip, carbine sling and slide between the holster and pouch, knife-sabord on the back. Knives are used in scouting.

War bolts are good when only a few cartridges are required to be fired rapidly, but for continuous rapid firing of a few or more cartridges, there is nothing surpassing the pouch. Any soldier who has been in action once with a pouch, will not be without it if he can buy, borrow, or steal it.

Cavalryman's effects: One blanket, rolled according to regulations, with one change of underclothes, and any other little traps he may wish to place therewith, if they do not exceed three pounds, and strapped on the cantle of the saddle; one shelter tent and one poncho, folded together and rolled around the picket rope, rolled and strapped on the pommel; in the winter season an overcoat, also to be strapped on the pommel; top boots and brass or white metal spurs with heavy rowels. No cavalryman should have his trowsers outside of his boots on any duty; he appears more to his calling with them inside. The new belt on trial is a perfect mule harness, with only sixty-six brass buckles, rings, slides, buttons, hooks, and rivets in it.

CAVALIER.

FORT BAYARD, W. T.

GRANTING LEAVE ON NAVAL VESSELS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I have read with much interest an article in the last issue of the JOURNAL (September 6) on the subject of desertions in the Navy.

Enclosed herewith is a set of rules hung up for over two years on the berth deck of the U. S. steamer _____, which were found to work so well that at the close of the cruise one-quarter of the crew were on the special list and none on the bad conduct list, while the punishment report for the several quarters of the cruise never averaged over ten names in a complement of 150; this in a vessel where all requirements of duty were rigidly enforced. The power to punish in this vessel was always kept strictly in the commander's own hands, and delegated to no one else on any pretense whatever.

Men are not deterred from committing offences by the severity of punishment, but by the certainty of it. If sailor men are only made to feel that the commander guards their rights most jealously, studies to make the ship their home, and metes out exact justice to every one, fore and aft, under his command without fear or favor, there will be few desertions. In all ships there must of course be some men who will be dissatisfied under any circumstances, but in any ship where duty is rigidly required while justice and kindness rule, there will be a minimum of desertion.

September 8, 1873.

RULES FOR THE GRANTING OF LEAVE IN THE U. S. SHIP

_____, COMMANDER COMMANDING.

Special, or first-class Conduct List.—One-third of a month's pay when in port; leave to go on shore frequently when no duty prevents; in the evening to remain until 10 P. M., or later on special occasions; twice a month to have leave for twenty-four hours.

Privilege, or second-class Conduct List.—One-fourth of a month's pay when in port; leave occasionally after working hours, and once a month leave for twenty-four hours.

General, or third-class Conduct List.—One-fifth of a month's pay when in port; leave for twenty-four hours once in six weeks.

Bad, or fourth-class Conduct List.—Liberty once every three months and (if out of debt) a small sum of money at the time, not to exceed one-sixth of a month's pay.

To entitle a person to be placed upon the Special List he must possess and show at the outset of the cruise either an honorable discharge from his last ship, a medal of honor, continuous service certificate, good conduct badge, or else a highly favorable report from officers on board who have previously known and served with him. All others of the crew who do not possess any of the above recommendations shall be placed upon the Privilege List if out of debt to the Government.

The balance of the crew (those in debt to the U. S. Government) upon the General List.

To entitle a person to remain upon the Special List he must:

- 1st. Be strict in his attention to duty.
- 2d. Obey all orders (no matter how trivial they may seem) implicitly and promptly.
- 3d. Be sober, alert and courageous in conduct.
- 4th. Be always neat in person and dress, and quiet and respectful in demeanor to all superiors set over him, according to the laws of the Navy.
- 5th. Be generally useful in the rating held.

Classification in the several lists will be entirely irrespective of the ratings held.

Appointed Persons.—Non-commissioned officers of the marine guard, and the stewards of the several messes, are *ex officio* special men, unless they forfeit their claim by improper or bad conduct.

Should a "special" man fail in any of the foregoing particulars, and be brought to the mast for punishment, if found guilty of the offence charged against him, he will at once be transferred to the "Privilege, or second-class List," and it will require six months of unremitting attention to duty and good conduct to transfer his name back to the Special List.

Any person on the Privilege List who may serve faithfully for the same time (six months), and has had no report against him previously, may be transferred to the Special List—the name of such individual to be read out at general muster.

Privilege List.—If any person upon the Privilege List should prove inattentive to duty, slovenly in dress or deportment, or be guilty of bad conduct of any kind, he shall be transferred to the "General, or third-class List," and it will require three months of good conduct to restore him to the Privilege List.

The men on the General List may for bad conduct be transferred to the Bad Conduct List if the offence is somewhat serious, and it will require three months of improved conduct to restore such a person to the General List.

Men enlisting during the cruise will be placed on the General List, and will not be advanced to the Special List under any circumstance until they have served faithfully for nine months and have at least \$50 due them on the paymaster's books. They may be advanced to the Privilege List at the end of three months' good service, provided they have the sum of \$20 due them on the books.

Persons having allotments of pay are to have their proportion of monthly pay after deducting the amount of the allotment. For instance, a person whose pay is \$30 per month, with an allotment of \$15, is to be allowed \$5 per month if on the Special List, and so on.

Those three years men whose names are upon the Special List at the end of the cruise, or whose names have been there for the greater part of their term of service, are entitled to a good conduct or honorable discharge and a good conduct badge.

Continuous service certificates are given only to men entitled to a good conduct or honorable discharge, provided they elect to receive them.

Privilege men may receive an honorable discharge, but not a good conduct badge.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE VIENNA EX- POSITION.

REPORTS MADE UNDER REAM-ADMIRAL CASE'S GENERAL ORDER NO. 2—REPORT OF A. L. GHON, SUR- GEON OF THE FLEET.

I WAS absent from the ship on the 9th and 10th July in Venice, and in Vienna and Pesth from the 12th to the 19th, inclusive—three entire days of the ten being occupied with the necessary railroad travel thither and back. The thirty-six hours of my stay in Venice scarcely permitted more than a hasty visit to a few of the principal public attractions, which are described at length in guide-books, and are familiar to every one through photographs and traveller's tales, and consequently the first sought by those who have themselves never before been there. The excessive heat of the weather and the reputed presence of epidemic cholera in the city, even had the time at my disposal sufficed, would have prevented any more extended investigation. The latter reason, however, was an additional incentive for a hurried visit to the "Ospedale Civile Generale," an extensive establishment containing one thousand and eighty patients, with a capacity for thirteen hundred and fifty, located in the old Scuola di San Marco, which, like so many other religious edifices, have been appropriated by the Italian government to the public service. The ample space occupied by those old conventional build-

ings adapts them very well for hospital purposes in temperate climates, where a sufficient supply of fresh air is obtained through the opened doors and windows, the wide and lofty corridors and uncovered courts; but the arrangements for artificial heating and ventilation are necessarily imperfect. The whitewashed walls and tiled or stone floors are easily kept clean, and the number of rooms permits a better classification of their invalid inmates, and obviates the overcrowding of the wards.

The personnel of the hospital consists of ten professors, sixteen assistants, twenty nuns, five friars, six apothecaries, and one enferme for every ten patients; but at the period of my visit none of the medical staff were in attendance, and I was only able to obtain the meager items I did from a messenger speaking an Italian dialect, that I could not well understand. Precise information respecting the organization and administration of the hospital can, of course, only be acquired during a protracted and deliberate inspection under the guidance of a properly informed medical officer of the institution. I could not consequently ascertain the dimensions of the wards, so as to arrive at the cubic air space allowed each patient, which, at the present day, is the element of prime importance in hospital economy.

Until lately the hospital has been incommoded by the large number of insane inmates, but a few days previously one hundred and forty of these had been transferred to the Sacramento, intended exclusively for this class. Several hundreds, a majority of them females, still remained, and a large proportion of these were manacled or strapped to beds and chairs—a barbarous treatment, calculated to induce or aggravate the very condition it was intended to control, and one universally denounced by the physicians of the insane of our own country. The unclean and haggard condition of this class, not one of whom then exhibited any evidence of furious mania, was highly discreditable. The attendant, who conducted me through, and appeared to have charge of these wards, was a young and pretty woman, of the lower class, whom the patients all recognized and seemed to like.

Throughout the other wards, which were clean and orderly, there was a marked absence of hospital odor. The storerooms were commodious and convenient; the kitchen, which was fitted with marble tables, was exceedingly clean; and ample bathing facilities were afforded by thirty-six marble baths in separate rooms, supplied with hot and cold, fresh and salt water. The anatomical room was admirably arranged with revolving marble tables, and could not have been less offensive nor better adapted for its purpose. The attendant was then engaged in making preparations of a number of vertebral columns and pelvis, badly deformed from caries, and obtained from patients who had died during parturition. Among the autopsic instruments I was particularly attracted by a powerful osteotome. A system of four levers, connected with the upper blade, enabled it, I was informed, to cut through the vertebral lamina without trouble. The admirable pharmacy of the hospital was under the superintendence of Signor Pietro di Cian, capo-pharmacista, who was then devoting himself to the preparation of gelatine tablets—a method of preserving and administering medicines suggested by Professor Almen of Upsal, and claimed to have advantages especially over the pill form.

The notable diminution in the number of cases of syphilis of the aggravated types, formerly so prevalent in Southern Europe, is one of the results of this excellent system of sanitary inspections required by the Italian government. In some places, I am informed, these are conducted by sisters of charity, who thus have an opportunity of tempting the prostitute to abandon her calling. The fine imposed upon women who communicate venereal diseases secures their own co-operation in their discovery; but, while these precautions are taken to prevent contamination by the woman, it is but just that equal care should be shown in guarding her from the access of diseased men—if in no other way, at least by instructing her in the method of diagnosis of these complaints.

I reached Vienna on the evening of the 12th, crossing the Alps at the justly renowned Scamming Pass. The engineering triumphs of which this is the result have been the subject of frequent description, and are only less wonderful than the magnificent scenery along the route. No American can fail to be impressed with the excellent discipline maintained upon this road. A responsible chief at each station directs the departure of every train; while electric bells and an army of watchmen, stationed at short distances along the line, effectively prevent the possibility of collisions. Heavily-weighted gates, closed by a lever, in charge of these watchmen, operated at a distance of several hundred feet through a stout wire, cut off all communication of road-crossings, and are not raised until the whole train has passed.

I had proposed visiting the principal public institutions of Vienna; but soon after I entered the exhibition grounds, on the morning of the 13th, I foresaw that the entire period of my leave would be insufficient for even a cursory examination of its several parts. I passed three days within the limits of these grounds, and, although wearied from simply walking from place to place, did not succeed in looking into at least one-third of the buildings.

The sanitary pavilion is especially interesting. It is under the auspices of the "Societe de secours aux militaires blesses," and includes publications, surgical instruments, and specimens of every conceivable appliance and apparatus for the relief of men wounded in battle, contributed by all these nations which have engaged to respect the badge of the society adopted at the convention at Geneva. This exhibition has not yet been catalogued, and has the defect of almost every other portion of the Exposition—that the articles are labelled in German only. It is also a subject of regret that the numerous ingenious contrivances suggested by our recent civil war have not found a place in this extensive collection as contributions from our own country. The

most prominent feature in the pavilion is a complete ambulance railway train, on the plan of Dr. B. J. Mundy, constructed by Leon, engineer-in-chief of the Paris and Mediterranean railway, under the superintendence of Dr. Charles Benneaud, of the French Committee, and consisting of a proviso car with compartments conveniently arranged for bread, groceries, meat, etc., etc.; a kitchen car completely appointed; a dining car, with tables and seats for men able to use them; ambulance cars containing ten to twelve bunks each; a dispensary car, and a car for general stores. A German train was also on exhibition, but was less complete, and not so neatly constructed. An Italian field-kitchen for 2,500 men, on Locati's system, was worthy special notice, as was an ambulance for two lying or two sitting, or for eight sitting, according to Mundy's design, modified by Locati. There were numerous other ambulances on exhibition, most of them constructed after Kellner's modification of the Mundy wagon, but none of them were superior to those in use by our own Army. In one of the wagons I remarked an ingenious arrangement of the lower tier of cots on curved springs, terminating in rollers, serving the purpose of supports, and reducing the shock to the least possible amount. Kellner also exhibits a field operating table in sections, and Dr. Davila, of Bucharest, a great variety of invalid chairs and carriages of his own devising. There was a fine display of the surgical apparatus used by Biroth, and numerous models of starch and plaster immovable dressings applied to compound fractures. However, without a catalogue and ample time, no satisfactory examination of this very creditable and instructive portion of the Exposition can be made.

The Austrian naval pavilion, besides models of vessels and samples of almost everything used in the equipment and armament of men-of-war, embraces an extensive representation of the fisheries of the Adriatic, with well prepared specimens of the fish, crustaceas, polypi, algae, etc., found in these waters; the various kinds of nets used in different localities on the coast, with the fish peculiar to each entangled in them; the method of preserving these for market, and accurate models of the salt-making establishment at Pirano. In another portion of the grounds there is a Swedish pavilion devoted entirely to the fishing interests of that country; and this illustrates another of the marked defects of the Exposition—that articles, excepting paintings, engravings, and statuary, are not grouped together for international comparison, but are distributed in widely apart localities in the several spaces assigned each nation. Thus Muller's microscopic sections, Professor Lander's entomological cabinet, Frishman's pathological and Zeigler's physiological preparations are in the German educational pavilion, with matters of no kindred scientific character, and far from similar specimens which are as incongruously associated in their foreign departments.

The magnitude of the Vienna "Welt-Ausstellung" can scarcely be realized from mere description. It is a world's fair in every respect, representing the progress of science and art in every country, with the lamentable exception of our own; for, though the United States department includes many valuable and interesting articles which would attract attention at a mere State or city fair at home, they are, with few exceptions, not fit representatives of the deservedly high position our people have attained in manufacturing and inventive skill. The disagreeable prominence given to the so-called "American bars" is apt to leave the impression on the masses who see our flag for the first time that sucking compounded spirits through a straw is the characteristic industry of our people.

The plan of the Exposition grounds, published in Jane, contains two hundred and forty-two separate structures, distributed over a portion of the Prater about a square mile in superficies. Many others have since been and are still in course of erection, consequently during the few hours I was there I was only able to satisfy myself that a properly conducted examination of that Exposition, or even of a single class of the objects exhibited, for purposes of study or critical report, must be the labor of weeks.

I returned to Trieste by way of Pesth. The trip down the Danube is especially interesting to Americans, who will recognize many of the topographical characteristics of our own agricultural States. Well-tilled fields and extensive herds border the river for hundreds of miles. Its rapid current is utilized by thousands of floating mills, moored in the stream, which turns a water-wheel supported on floats, on one of which the machinery of the mill is erected. The multitude of these establishes how well Hungary deserves its designation as the granary of Austria.

The Hungarians appear to be a thrifty and industrious race, who require only the advantages of a system of general education to be fitted for a prominent place in the future history of Europe. The national spirit which has resulted in the erection of their country into a virtually independent kingdom, was illustrated as the steamer crossed the border at Shabian, when the Hungarian ensign was hoisted at her peak, instead of the Austrian, which she had thus far displayed. Pesth, the capital, is a well-built, thriving city, with handsome edifices, which would adorn Paris or London. The evening promenade on the bourse, bordering the substantial Francis-Joseph Quai, was crowded with well-dressed people, whose evidently happy domestic relations argued well for the moral status of its inhabitants.

MAURY ON SOUTHERN HISTORY.

JUBAL Early, president of the recently formed Southern Historical Society, has sent to the Virginia papers a letter from Gen. Dabney H. Maury, wherein the latter says: "Soon after the war closed my attention was called to the fact that not only had we been subjugated to the power of the North, but the history of our revolution was being written exclusively by our conquerors, and every effort was being made by them to misrepresent us, our cause, its principles, and our conduct during

the war, which was forced upon us in defence of our country. The whole power of the newspaper press, of the pulpit, magazine literature, the makers of history books, of the school teachers, and most potent of all, of the school-book makers, was combined to falsify and degrade us in the eyes of posterity. The effect of all this was painfully manifested upon the character and the demeanor of our own people. We had become so familiarized with the odious names and the odious light in which we were presented, that we were fast losing our self-respect, and seemed ready to acquiesce in all the degradations thus prepared for us, and to be ready to transmit, without an effort at retrieval, our names to our children with all the odium a malignant, unrelenting, active, and unscrupulous enemy could throw around them. The policy of 'rendering treason odious,' which was announced by Andrew Johnson when he manacled our President and cast him into prison to die of slow torture, when he judicially murdered Wirz, and hanged an aged and innocent woman contrary to the evidence and without the forms of constitutional law, had reached such practical result as must have been satisfactory to the most exacting 'loyalty.' We had been called 'rebels' until nine-tenths of us felt we had been rebels; and it was impossible to recognize in the anxious, cowed aspects of the men of the South, whose only care seemed now to be to avoid everything which could give offence or which would not be entirely pleasant to our Northern masters, the gallant spirits of the once proud Southern Confederacy, who had challenged the admiration of the world by their heroic defense of their country. All that was now left to us was to rescue the true history of that defense from oblivion and destruction, and to leave posterity to judge us and our cause by the testimony we should place before it. This and this alone is the scope and object of the Southern Historical Society. And for this I inaugurated in New Orleans, more than five years ago, the first step in a movement which now at last seems likely to produce the result we have aimed at."

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

HINTS FOR RIFLEMEN.—As many inquiries are made by those about visiting Creedmoor for practice, we offer a few suggestions in regard to the details as to which information is generally required. Any organization of the National Guard can obtain ammunition for all necessary practice from Commissary-General Knox, at the arsenal, Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, upon proper requisition being made, he requiring the shells to be accounted for. Other parties can purchase the regulation (50 calibre) cartridges from the range keeper at 75 cents a box (20 rounds). Although the association keeps nineteen rifles which can be hired by members at 25 cents each, no one who wishes to shoot well should practice with anything but the rifle he will use in the match.

In regard to transportation, special arrangements can be made with the Central Railroad Company of Long Island for reduced rates and special trains. Application may be made to H. C. Poppenhusen, Esq., 11 Moreau street, or to the officers of the road at Hunter's Point. The charge for a company is about 30 cents each man for the round trip (which is about a cent a mile). No charge can be made for ferrage where the visit to the range is made under orders so as to make it a parade (3 Rev. Stat., 297). If the ferry company charge, as they have done in some instances, the fare should be paid under protest, and a suit commenced for its recovery.

Any organization or portion of an organization of the National Guard will be granted the use of as many targets at Creedmoor as can be spared, gratuitously, upon making proper application. The only restriction imposed is that they must go in uniform and under the command of an officer. The selection of Saturday, however, should be avoided: that being the general practice day of the association, but few targets can be spared on that day. Markers can generally be had when desired by applying to the range keeper. The enlisted men of the U. S. Engineers at Willett's Point will be found the best markers, if they can be obtained. This will depend upon whether or not their services are required by their officers; and special inquiry should be made of the range keeper beforehand by those desiring markers. They will be found to be steady, intelligent men who understand all about marking. The usual charge for their services is \$2 a day per man.

One of the most important things to be done in arranging for a match is to select competent score keepers. These should be of at least the rank of sergeant, and each should be assigned to keep the score of a company different from his own. They should be selected one or two days in advance and be thoroughly instructed in their duties. Printed directions prescribing such duties can be obtained from the secretary of the Rifle Association.

In making arrangements for firing calculations should be made on the basis of one shot being fired a minute, and the men should be formed in squads equally divided between the different targets, and should take their positions at the firing points by twos, each firing alternately until both have fired their sighting and other shots (as prescribed at pages 109, 110, Wingate's Manual, second edition). This is a decided improvement on the original practice of requiring a man to step out individually, and saves at least one quarter of the time. Particular attention should be paid to seeing that no time is lost by the men taking and retiring from their positions; and the firing should be made as rapidly as is consistent with safety. A delay of a minute by each

man in an organization of any size will make a delay of one or two hours. At the same time special care should be taken to "cease firing" when the danger signal is displayed. The entire firing should be placed under the command of a single officer, who should act as "officer of the day," or range officer; and firing parties should be divided into subdivisions, each under the command of a commissioned officer, who should take his orders from the officer commanding the entire detachment, and all such officers should be previously instructed in their duties. Firing is for the instruction of the men, and it should be at short ranges and at the large or Army targets (as prescribed at page 117, Wingate's Manual). No greater mistake can be made than to take an entire organization, inexperienced in the use of arms, back to the 200 yards range and have them fire at an 8-inch bull's-eye in the first instance; the men do not see where they are firing, and learn almost nothing. The firing for purposes of instruction should commence at 100 yards and then go to 200, firing five shots at each distance. Three hundred yards should be avoided, as it is (like 600 yards) one of the most difficult to shoot at. Four hundred yards is very easy, as the target is of large size and the men are allowed to lie down. No one who cannot make eight points in five shots at 200 yards should be allowed to fire at a greater distance. Volley firing should be avoided. If, however, it is only designed to select the best shot in an organization, it is just as well to fire at targets and distances which will be used in the matches, viz., 200, 400, and 500 yards. There is a gradual rise in the range of about a foot in 100 yards, although imperceptible to the eye. To allow for this, at 200 yards most of the good shots at Creedmoor place a piece of the pasteboard of which the cartridge-boxes are composed under the flap of the sight. This gives an increased elevation over the regular 200 yards sight, equivalent to about 220 yards. At 500 yards many raise their sight to 550 or 575 yards, depending of course upon whether they draw a fine or coarse sight with their foresight. As almost every rifle, however, shoots a little different—or, rather, almost every man holds his rifle a little different—commanding officers should therefore caution their men to make a memorandum of the elevation they find to be necessary at the different distances, and even to mark it on their sights so that they will not have to go over it again. The use of the two forefingers, instead of one finger alone, will greatly facilitate the "pull off" of the heavy-pulling military rifles. Officers before commencing firing should have their squads go through aiming drill a few times at the target; or, in other words, take aim and snap their empty pieces as if firing, watching their sights to see if they deflect them from the target in so doing. This simple practice will greatly assist the men in "getting the hang" of their guns before they actually commence firing with cartridges, and necessarily improve their shooting. Every member of a team who intends to compete on the 8th of October should provide himself with one of the card targets published by Brainerd & Co., 26 John street (which are issued gratuitously by the National Rifle Association), and should be allowed by his officers to take his piece home with him and practice every morning at this simulated firing until he becomes so perfectly accustomed to his piece that he can make his finger and eye keep together and snap the gun without diverting the sight from the bull's-eye at which he aims. Officers should also study the suggestions as to position, recoil, etc., in Wingate's Manual, and see that their men conform to them, or they will hear many complaints of "sore arms" from guns kicking when loosely held.

As the well on the range has not been flushed, arrangements will have to be made in regard to water. The range keeper will procure a man who will bring water for a reasonable sum.

Organizations visiting the grounds must also make their own arrangements in regard to refreshments. The association does not permit spirituous liquor to be used on the ground. Where, however, request has been made by the officer commanding a detachment, they will permit lager beer to be sold upon such officer agreeing to see that the privilege shall not be abused. Men who drink liquor upon a range can only be trusted to shoot each other.

In keeping the scores it will be easier to classify the firing by procuring register tickets such as the N. R. A. use in their matches, and using them in their register boards.

TENTH INFANTRY.—Colonel Robert S. Oliver, having been duly commissioned and qualified, has assumed command of the Tenth regiment, located at Albany, and the following officers have been relieved from duty at regimental headquarters: First Lieutenant Chas. H. Allen, adjutant; First Lieutenant James Loughran, quartermaster; Major James S. Bailey, surgeon. The following appointments on the regimental staff are announced: Leonard G. Han, first lieutenant and adjutant; Edward Bowditch, first lieutenant and quartermaster; Dr. Edward R. Hen, major and surgeon. An inspection is ordered of the various companies of the regiment, at their respective armories, on the following dates: Companies A, September 16, 8 P. M.; B, September 15, 9 P. M.; C, September 16, 8 P. M.; D, September 16, 9 P. M.; E, September 17, 8 P. M.; F, September 17, 9 P. M.; G, September 18, 8 P. M.; H, September 18, 9 P. M.; I, September 19, 8 P. M.; K, September 19, 9 P. M. Armories, books, papers, and company property of all kinds will be subjected to careful inspection, and captains will be expected to give full and satisfactory accounts of their commands, and be

prepared to show proper enlistment papers for every man present. Colonel Oliver was lately a captain in the U. S. Army. Adjutant Hun graduated at West Point about four years ago at the head of the class, and served in the U. S. Engineers.

The visit to Poughkeepsie of a battalion of this command on Monday, its encampment with the Twenty-first, and its generous reception at the new armory of the latter command were throughout most successful. The review before Generals Carr, Beach, and Husted was creditable, and every matter passed off very satisfactorily to all concerned.

THE TWELFTH AT THE TARGETS.—This command, Colonel John Ward, on Monday paraded for target practice at Creedmoor. The regiment paraded some three hundred officers and men, and at 9 o'clock A. M. took special train for the range, and commenced firing at 10:30 o'clock. The regiment was divided in firing squads of eighteen men, sixteen targets being used during the day. The line of firing was in charge of a detail of officers, the commanding officer and his assistants of the field and staff having a general superintendence of the entire line. The firing was conducted quietly and without accident or confusion, the men exhibiting the characteristic good discipline of the regiment throughout the whole proceedings. The firing, very judiciously, was begun at the 100 yards range, two sighting and five score shots being allowed each member of the regiment. The firing at the range occupied about one hour and a half, 85 per cent. hitting the target, 60 per cent. of this being good shooting. The squads then fell back to 200 yards and fired, the average of hits at this range being some 60 per cent., 50 per cent. of which was excellent marksmanship. The men then fell back for rations, and those who came well provided, as particularly directed in orders, made most excellent practice at this short range. After luncheon, or about 3 P. M., the highest averages made at the two preceding ranges, or about one hundred and twenty-five men, commenced practice at the 500 yards range, one half of whom made very fair scores, and some remarkably fine shooting. The practice was concluded at 5:30, and at a little after 6 P. M. the men fell in, marched to the train, embarked, and arrived at the regimental armory at about 8 P. M. The members were exceedingly well pleased with the day's practice and this visit to the range; and the very fair shooting of the regiment has wakened great interest among the members regarding the practical uses of the rifle. The following scores will give some idea of the shooting at the different ranges, on the part of the field, staff, non-commissioned staff, and the respective companies of the regiment:

	100 yds.	200 yds.	500 yds.
Lt.-Col. Gildersleeve..	3 2 3 2 4-14	2 2 3 3 0-10	0 4 4 4 2-14
Adj't Murphy.....	4 4 3 3 3-17	3 3 3 2 3-14	3 4 3 2 2-14
Drum-Maj. Brown....	3 2 2 2 3-12	0 3 2 2 2-9	0 2 0 0 2-4
Co. A. Capt. Herb.....	3 2 4 3 3-15	3 3 3 2 3-14	0 0 0 0 0-0
" A. Hoffstatter.....	2 3 2 3 4-14	0 3 2 2 4-12	2 0 0 0 3-5
" E. Lange.....	2 2 3 3 2-12	0 3 0 0 2-5	0 0 3 2 0-5
Co. B. E. Yager.....	3 3 3 2 4-15	2 2 3 3 0-10	0 4 0 2 3-9
" J. L. Conway.....	3 3 3 2 4-15	2 2 3 2 2-9	0 2 3 0 0-5
" Capt. C. S. Burns.....	3 4 0 3 2-12	3 2 2 3 3-13	4 0 2 0 0-6
Co. C. T. Harte.....	2 3 3 3 3-11	2 2 3 3 4-14	0 2 0 0 2-4
" J. McNight.....	3 4 3 2 2-14	2 2 0 2 2-8	0 3 0 0 2-5
" Capt. Brady.....	3 0 3 4 3-12	3 2 2 3 2-13	0 3 0 0 3-6
Co. D. Wm. S. Smith.....	4 3 3 3 3-17	2 4 2 2 2-12	3 2 0 2 3-10
" P. B. Wilson.....	4 4 3 3 2-16	0 4 2 0 2-8	0 0 0 0 2-2
" A. Wood.....	4 3 3 3 3-16	0 0 2 2 2-6	0 0 0 0 0-0
Co. E. P. Doerle.....	3 3 3 4 3-16	2 2 2 2 2-10	0 0 4 0 2-6
" T. Lynch.....	2 3 3 3 2-13	3 0 0 0 3-6	0 0 0 0 0-0
" J. Gaunt.....	0 2 2 3 4-12	2 2 3 3 3-13	0 0 0 0 2-2
Co. F. W. E. Droke.....	3 2 3 3 4-15	3 2 0 2 3-10	0 0 0 0 0-2
" A. H. Weston.....	3 3 2 3 2-13	0 0 2 0 2-4	0 0 0 0 2-2
" D. Brown.....	4 2 0 0 4-12	0 0 2 0 2-6	0 2 0 0 2-4
Co. G. D. H. Ackerman.....	3 2 3 2 2-13	2 2 4 0 2-10	0 0 0 0 0-0
" C. N. Shaw.....	3 8 2 2 2-14	4 4 2 2 3-15	0 0 0 0 2-4
" B. McGowan.....	2 4 3 3 2-14	0 2 2 0 2-6	3 0 0 0 2-7
Co. H. H. F. Banks.....	4 3 2 0 2-11	2 0 0 0 2-4	2 3 0 0 3-12
" F. Arnold.....	3 0 2 2 2-11	2 0 0 0 2-4	0 0 0 0 2-2
" Walter Hope.....	2 0 2 2 3-10	0 2 3 3 2-10	3 0 3 0 4-10
Co. I. A. Seaman.....	3 3 4 3 2-15	2 0 0 0 2-4	0 0 0 0 0-0
" W. Q. Hutton.....	2 3 3 4 2-14	0 0 0 0 2-4	0 0 0 0 0-0
" E. Latson.....	2 3 2 3 2-12	0 2 2 0 2-6	0 0 0 0 2-4
Co. K. Wm. B. Sudlow.....	2 2 2 2 3-11	2 0 0 0 2-4	0 0 0 0 2-4
" E. Moody.....	2 2 2 2 2-10	0 3 2 0 2-7	0 0 0 0 2-2
" C. H. Snisbel.....	2 2 2 2 0-8	0 0 0 2 2-4	0 0 0 0 0-0

It will be observed from the above that the best shooting of the regiment was made by the following gentlemen out of a possible score of 60 points, at the three ranges:

Adjutant Murphy.....	17	14	44-45
Private W. S. Smith.....	17	12	10-39
Lieutenant-Colonel Gildersleeve.....	14	10	14-38
Private E. Yager.....	15	10	9-34
Private P. Doerle.....	16	10	6-32
Corporal T. Harte.....	14	14	4-32

The Twelfth has selected its team very properly from the enlisted men, and the following fifteen names were chosen on the ground after the shooting: Sergeants B. McGowan (G), W. C. Reddy (D), Wm. T. Manly (B), A. Hoffstatter (A); Corporal T. Harte (C); Privates G. W. Cudlipp (G), E. Yager (B), C. B. Waterbury (F), Walter Hope (H), H. Lovell (B), W. S. Smith (D), P. Doerle (E), A. S. Shaw (G), E. Lange (A), W. C. Droke (F).

FIFTH INFANTRY.—This regiment, Colonel Spence, will parade with the Second brigade, with one day's rations, on the 18th inst., for field practice. Line will be formed in Hester street, opposite the regimental armory, right resting on Mott street, at 7 o'clock A. M. precisely. Commandants of companies have been ordered to send forthwith to regimental headquarters a complete list containing the names of all members of their respective commands who have received uniforms since the date of assumption of command by the present commandant.

SIXTH INFANTRY.—This regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Van Wyk commanding, will parade in its "old clo's," with white trousers (white belts and gloves), with one day's rations, September 18, for field practice at Prospect Park with

the Second brigade. Roll call of companies at the armory at 6:45 A. M. sharp.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.—On Monday evening this command, or rather its officers, elected, by a unanimous vote, Mr. Charles W. Havemeyer, son of Mayor Havemeyer, of New York, as major of the regiment, vice Appleton, resigned. The gentleman chosen for this position is socially, and it is stated, militarily fitted for the position, having in years past served in one of the best organizations of the National Guard. The standard of the Eighth's officers will not therefore suffer by introducing just such gentlemen as the major elect. He comes from good stock, and of course what is bred in the bone must come out in the flesh. Colonel Scott has ceased to put faith in the Union Hill Schuetzen Park of New Jersey as a proper school of musketry, and now thinks that, as the regiment on its recent visit to that park returned only half shot, he will try Creedmoor this month, and endeavor to make matters whole. The regiment will apply in a few days for the use of the range for one day's shooting.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.—The storm of Thursday morning and the foreboding of its continuance throughout the day decided Colonel Clark to postpone the regimental visit to Creedmoor for one week. The regiment will therefore use the range on Thursday next.

FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.—On Monday this command, [Colonel Fuller], paraded for rifle practice and a good time at Sulzer's East River Park, foot of Eighty-fourth street, in celebration of its anniversary. The regiment paraded in good force, and after the rifle practice of the forenoon, dancing and illuminations filled up the interval until past midnight. The practice at the targets was of the usual character, and showed the absence of any knowledge in rifle practice. Yet, it is said, at long range, a few men did well, and that several hit the side of a house in Eighty-sixth street, and that the residents of that street think of moving the next time the Fifty-fifth come to the park for rifle practice. Several valuable prizes were disposed of, and a general happy time was had all around. Colonel Fuller and the officers entertained hospitably a large number of guests. The regiment is rapidly recruiting, and affairs seem to be in a much better condition than we inferred in a recent issue. The colonel is popular, and the prospects for the regiment this winter look more cheerful than last season; and it is also reported that the independent battalion Garde Lafayette, at one time a company of the Fifty-fifth, propose coming back now that the Germans have evacuated French soil.

THE SAN FRANCISCO ZOUAVE CADETS.—This detachment of California National Guard has now been in our city some three weeks, and since their exhibition at the Seventh's armory has remained quietly quartered in the small drill room of the armory. The men have consumed the last three weeks in sight-seeing in New York and vicinity, and have given a private exhibition in their remarkable drill. On Tuesday evening (by request) the Cadets gave a pay exhibition at the Academy of Music, but the attendance was so exceedingly slim that it was deemed advisable to discontinue them. The contract for the use of the Academy for Wednesday evening, and also that made for the Brooklyn Academy, were cancelled, and the whole thing has fizzled out. This whole trip seems to have been mismanaged, and the men are to all intents and purposes thoroughly disgusted with their gymnastic commandant, and now find that they really have been blindfolded ever since they left home. Their commanding officer is looked upon in this vicinity as one of the most eccentric geniuses, and one having the blind-fold drill mania in its worst stage. The Cadets are quiet, and will keep intact until arriving home, when their Scotch leader will certainly go by the board, if not sooner. To show the good discipline of the men it is only necessary to state that during their stay in this city not a man has been under the influence of liquor, and the unanimous report of all who have associated with them is that they are as quiet a lot of boys as ever entered the city. The conduct of the captain is severely censured, and the Cadets have given up the proposed tour of the principal cities of the States, but will return home via rail or steamer in a few days. They have apparently ample funds, and many of the members are exceedingly well to do. The expense of this trip is defrayed from a sinking fund formed from the contributions of the men for some years past. The Cadets deserve the sympathy of the public; but we trust they never will attempt a blind-fold movement East again.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.—Matters in this command are remarkably slow, and the new armory is the only matter now under discussion. The title to the land recently purchased has been duly searched and found correct; and now the Kings County Supervisors have got the subject in hand, and for some time to come we may expect to hear from that august body the pros and cons regarding every little detail, and much newspaper talk about the "armory job," etc. At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors on Tuesday last some progress, however, was made, but not before a resolution was adopted to the effect that none of the said supervisors be allowed in any way financially to have a "finger in the pie." This matter settled, the supervisors voted that the county treasurer be authorized to issue certificates to the amount of \$60,000 to pay for the land and to advertise for plans for the building, which is not to cost over \$80,000, the architect to get 5 per cent. for the best plan, and the second best \$250, and the third \$150 for their trouble. We understand the proposition is to make the

building two stories in height, or to appropriate the entire space of the ground floor, or 125 by 200 feet, for the main drill-room, the company and other rooms being on the second floor. Still, there is no telling how these matters will be finally settled. The regiment, however, at present is very anxious to see some men up in the direction of Hanson Place and Flatbush avenue, with picks and shovels in hand, throwing up an embankment for the defense of the city. Hard hearted taxpayers need not read this.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST IN THE BURGH—A SAD ACCIDENT.—The Seventy-first Infantry, Colonel Vose, on Monday evening visited Williamsburgh as the guests of the Forty-seventh Infantry, Colonel Austen. This visit was suggested as a return for the courtesies offered this latter command on its parade some months since in New York city, and the Forty-seventh had made liberal provisions for the reception of the New Yorkers, and the amount of enthusiasm and welcome was perhaps unprecedented. The Forty-seventh—in fact we may say the good people of the Burgh—seem to possess a peculiar fondness for these nocturnal parades; and to witness the crowded streets, the general illumination of buildings along the route, the bountiful display of fireworks, and the great enthusiasm, one would scarcely believe that he was so near the apathetic metropolis, or in one portion of the equally non-enthusiastic City of Churches. Yet the Forty-seventh now and then really wake up the people of the old Burgh; and, strange to relate, these wakeful periods always occur at night, or at the very time when all good citizens should be asleep.

The Seventy-first landed at the foot of South Seventh street at about half-past eight o'clock, and were received by the Forty-seventh. Both commands paraded in white trousers, and in appearance looked remarkably well; the Seventy-first parading an equalization of twelve files, ten commands; while the Forty-seventh, aided by a few volunteers, paraded the same number of commands, with half a file additional. The appearance of the latter command, as it moved forward by division early in the evening, was truly magnificent, but the cobble stones somewhat bothered the New Yorkers; the "American Guard," however, whenever they struck something level, looked exceedingly handsome, and preserved excellent company distances and alignments. The Forty-seventh, however, rather beat them on the march, in several instances completely "running away" from them, and leaving a space of a block and a half between the two commands. After a somewhat extended march, and a general welcome along the route, both commands halted at the regimental armory and there partook of a bounteous repast. Lieutenant Colonel Rogers, as chairman of the Reception Committee, showed his usual good work; and the men had more than enough of the substantials and fluids prepared for their disposition.

The escort and return home was saddened by the fall of a balcony on Fourth street containing many of the friends of both commands, which accident occurred just as the two commands were passing. This balcony, which extended across the second story of two houses, on the appearance of the regiments, was suddenly filled to excess, and it was during a liberal display of fireworks and general excitement of the occasion that the supports gave way, precipitating sixty or seventy persons to the sidewalk below, a distance of some thirty feet or more. The balcony was occupied largely by ladies, two of whom were fatally injured, and many others of both sexes suffered fractures and injuries from which they they may never entirely recover. The utmost confusion took place for a moment after the accident, and thepell-mell-rushing of the soldiers, anxious to render assistance, added not a little to the general confusion of things. At last a guard was established, and the regiments proceeded on their way. The accident, however, put a damper on the remainder of the march, and weakened the cheers which otherwise would have been given with a will to the departing guests.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the Board of Directors of this association was held on Tuesday, Colonel Wm. C. Church, President, presiding. The principal business before the board was the discussion of the programme of the first annual meeting, October 8. Permission was given to various organizations to use the range at Creedmoor previous to the match; a well was ordered to be sunk; General Henry L. Abbot, U. S. Army; General S. W. Johnson, A. W. Craven, and Dr. Gatling were elected honorary directors of the board, and considerable other routine business was transacted. General Liebenau was also elected a member of the board, vice Johnson, resigned. After the adjournment of the board the Executive Committee went into session, and adopted the following programme for the coming meeting:

Competition—Opening Match—Judd Prize.—Offered under resolution of Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association, to commemorate the services rendered by Hon. David W. Judd in securing the passage of the law by which the association were enabled to secure their range. Open to all members of the association of the National Guard of the State of New York.

Any military rifle. Distance, 200 yards. Position, standing. Five rounds. Entrance fee, \$1.

1st Prize—A silver cup, value	\$50
2d Prize—Silver medal, value	30
3d Prize—Life membership in National Rifle Association, value	25
4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Prizes—Bronze medal, value \$20 each	100

In all, eight prizes, value\$205

<i>II. Sportsmen's Match.</i> —Open to all comers; weapon, any breech-loading rifle; distance, 200 yards; five rounds; position, standing. Entrance fee, \$1.	
1st Prize—Presented by Messrs. Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, Medford target rifle, with case and all appliances, value	\$300
2d Prize—Pair Moose antlers, handsomely gilded, presented by Charles Hallock, Esq., Editor of <i>Forest and Stream</i> , value	100
3d Prize—Silver model and \$10 in money, both presented by Patrick Rooney, Esq., value	40
4th Prize—Life membership in N. R. A., value	25
5th, 6th, and 7th Prizes—Bronze medal, value \$20 each	60
Total.....	\$525

<i>III. First Division Match.</i> —Open to "teams" of twelve from each regiment or battalion in the First division of the National Guard State of New York. All competitors to appear in uniform (full-dress or fatigue), and to be certified by their regimental commander to be regularly enlisted members in good standing of the regiment they represent, and to have been such on August 1, 1873, as required for the State prize. Weapon, Remington rifle, State model. Distance, 200 and 500 yards. Five shots each distance. Position, standing, at 200 yards; any position at 500 yards. Entrance fee, \$1.	
1st Prize—To the regiment whose team makes the highest score, the State division prize, value	\$100
2d Prize—To the individual making the highest score, a silver cup, presented by Major-General Alexander Shaler, commanding First division N. G. S. N. Y., value	100
3d Prize—To the regiment entering the second best team a silver cup, value	50
4th Prize—To the regiment entering the third best team a silver cup, value	30
5th Prize—To the best individual score, a silver medal, value	30
6th Prize—To the next best individual score, a life membership in National Association, value	25
7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Prizes—To the next best individual scores, a bronze medal, value \$20	120

Twelve prizes, value.....	\$455
Competitors who do not make eight points at each distance will be debarred from shooting at the other distances.	
<i>IV. Second Division Match.</i> —Open to all teams of twelve from each regiment or battalion of the Second division of the National Guard N. Y. S., upon the same conditions as prescribed for the preceding match. Weapon, Remington rifle, State model. Distance, 200 and 500 yards. Five shots each distance. Position, 200 yards, standing; 500 yards, any position. Entrance fee, \$1.	
1st Prize—To the regiment whose team makes the highest score, the State division prize, value	\$100
2d Prize—To the regiment whose team makes the second highest score, by Major-General John B. Woodward, commanding Second division N. G. S. N. Y., cash	100
3d Prize—To the regiment entering the second best team, a silver cup, value	50
4th Prize—To the best individual score, a silver medal, value	30
To the five next best scores, a bronze medal, value \$20.	100

Nine prizes.....	\$380
Competitors who do not make eight points at each distance will be debarred from shooting at the other distances.	
4th Prize—Silver medal, value	30

<i>V. Army and Navy Journal Match.</i> —Open to teams of twelve from all regularly organized military organizations in the United States, including the Regular Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. All competitors to be regularly enlisted members in good standing of the regiment they represent, and to have been such on August 1, 1873, and to appear in uniform (full-dress or fatigue). Weapon, any military rifle. Distance, 500 yards. Rounds, seven. Position, any. Entrance fee, \$1 each competitor.	
1st Prize—To the regiment whose team makes the highest score, a silver trophy, manufactured by the Gorham Manufacturing Company, and presented by Colonel Wm. C. Church on behalf of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, value	\$750
This prize is to be won three times (not necessarily consecutively), before becoming the property of the winners. It is to be held for the year by the officer commanding the winning corps, and a large photograph of it will be presented to each member of the winning team.	
2d Prize—To the regiment entering second best team, a silver cup, value	50
3d Prize—To the regiment entering third best team, a silver cup, value	30
4th Prize—To the best individual score, a silver medal, value	30
5th Prize—To the second best individual score, a life membership in N. R. A., value	25
6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Prizes—To the next best individual scores, bronze medals, value \$20	100

Total.....	\$985
<i>VI. All Comers Match.</i> —Open to all comers. Any rifle. Distance, 500 and 600 yards. Seven shots each distance. Position, any. Entrance fee, \$1.	
1st Prize—F. Wesson Combination Rifle, presented by M. W. Robinson, Esq., value	\$75
2d Prize—Silver medal, presented by Bethel Burton, Esq., value	30
3d Prize—Life membership in N. R. A., value	25
4th Prize—Bronze medal, presented by Bethel Burton, Esq., value	20
5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th prizes, of \$5 each	30

In all, ten prizes, value.....	\$180
Competitors not making eight points at first distance will be debarred from further competition in this match. In case of a tie it will be shot off at 800 yards, five shots, any position. If then a tie, five shots at 1,000 yards.	
<i>VII. State Prize.</i> —Open only to teams of twelve from each regiment or battalion of the National Guard of the State of New York, each being certified to by their regimental commander to be a regularly enlisted member in good standing of the regiment he represents, and to have been such on August 1, 1873. They shall appear in uniform (full dress or fatigue). Distance, 200 and 500 yards. Position, standing at 200, any at 500. Weapon, Remington rifle, State model. Rounds, five. Entrance fee, \$1 each man.	
1. To the regiment whose team makes the highest	

score, the State prize, presented by the Commander-in-Chief on behalf of the State of New York, value \$500	
2. To the highest individual score, a gold medal, presented by Adjutant-General Rathbone, value	100
3. To the highest score in each of the twenty-five teams, making the best score, a gold and silver-mounted Remington rifle, presented by Remington & Co., value \$75—25 rides, total value	1,875
Second best score, a silver cup, value	50
Third best score, a silver cup, value	25

Total.....	\$2,550
Competitors failing to score eight points at the first distance will be excluded from firing at the second distance.	

In case teams from two or more regiments from any of the divisions of the National Guard (outside the limits of the First and Second divisions) shall participate in this match, the one of such teams making the highest score will be presented by the Adjutant-General, on behalf of the State, with a division prize of \$100 in cash, as the prize of that division.

VIII. The Gatling Match.—Open to teams of twelve from each regiment or battalion of the National Guard of the State of New York. All competitors to appear in uniform and to be certified to be regularly enlisted members in good standing of the regiment they represent, as required for the State prize. Weapon, Remington rifle, State model. Distance, 500 yards. Rounds, seven. Position, any. Entrance fee, \$1.

1st Prize—To the regiment whose team makes the highest score, a Gatling gun, presented by the Gatling Gun Company, valued at

To be won twice (not necessarily consecutive) before becoming the winner's property, and to be competed for each time with an entirely different team; being held for the year by the winning corps.

2. To the regiment whose team makes the second best score, a silver cup, value	50
3. To the regiment whose team makes the third best score, a silver cup, value	30
4. To the best individual score, a silver medal, value	30
5. To the second best individual score, a life membership in the N. R. A., value	25
6. To the five next best individual scores, each a bronze medal, value \$20	100

Total..... \$2,235

IX. New Jersey Match.—Open to teams of twelve from each regiment of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey, each being certified to have been, on August 1, 1873, a regularly enlisted member in good standing of the regiment he represents, and to appear in uniform (full dress or fatigue). Distance, 200 and 400 yards. Five shots each distance. Position, standing at 200, any at 400 yards. Entrance fee, \$1.

1st Prize—To regiment entering the team making the best score, a silver trophy, presented by Hon. W. W. Niles, value

2d Prize—To the best individual shot, a gold badge, value

3d Prize—To the second best individual shot, a silver medal, value

4th Prize—To the third best individual shot, a bronze medal, value

Total..... \$2,000

X. Railroad Match.—Offered by Herman C. Poppenhusen, Esq., on behalf of the Central railroad of Long Island. Open to members of the National Rifle Association and competitors in the foregoing matches, but excluding all winners therein, and all winners of the *Turf, Field and Farm* and Amateur Club badges. Distance, 500 yards. Weapon, any military rifle. Position, any. Rounds, seven.

1st Prize—Silver trophy, worth

2d Prize—Silver trophy, worth

3d Prize—Gold badge, value

4th Prize—Silver medal, value

5th Prize—Cash

6th Prize—Bronze medal, value

7th Prize—A pass entitling holder to 1,000 miles of travel on the road, equal to 36 trips to Creedmoor and return, value

8th Prize—Cash

Total..... \$343

XI. Sharpshooters' Championship.—Open to all comers. Any rifle within rules of the Association. Range, 800 and 1,000 yards. Seven shots each distance. Position, any. Entrance fee, \$1.

1st Prize—Gold badge, value

2d Prize—Silver medal, value

3d Prize—A life membership in the N. R. A., value

4th Prize—Bronze medal, value

5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th prizes of \$10 each, value

Total..... \$175

XII. Press Match.—Open to delegates from any regular newspaper or periodical, each to be required to be a bona fide employee thereof. Weapon, any rifle. Distance, 400 and 500 yards. Position, any. Rounds, five each distance.

1st Prize—To the best team, an ice pitcher, salver, and goblets, presented by Orange Judi, of the American Agricultural, value

2d Prize—To the next best individual score, a silver medal, value

3d, 4th, and 5th Prizes—To the next best individual scores, a bronze medal, value \$20

Total..... \$50

Five prizes, amounting to..... \$140

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—The Twenty-third is preparing for its house-warming.

—The "Jefferson Horse Guard," Separate Troop Cavalry, Eleventh brigade, will parade for target practice on the 29th inst.

—CAPTAIN Louis Finkelmeier, of Company C, Thirty-second regiment, has been appointed president of the regimental court-martial which meets on the 24th inst.

—AMONG the names of those recently joining the National Rifle Association is Captain Ericsson, the distinguished inventor of the Monitor, who has become a life member.

—The cobble stone pavements of the Burgh crippled many of the Seventy-first's men the other night; the Forty-seventh was also visibly affected. The result of the eng-

march, etc., over these stones was severely felt on the return; in fact the touch of the elbow was almost impossible in the ranks.

—THE Fifth will commence next week to exercise its team for the October match, under the supervision of Major Hallen.

—THE Ninth will choose its team from a squad of sixty, who will practice at Creedmoor under the charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Hitchcock.

—CAPTAIN Wingate made 21 points out of a possible 24, at 500 yards off-hand, on Saturday last, with a Remington military rifle.

—THE third competition for the Amateur Club medal takes place this Saturday, September 13, at Creedmoor, at 3:30 P. M.

THE individual shooting of the Seventh is excellent, and on Saturday last the Seventh's squad-firing was the best on the ground.

—THE Ninth will give a reception at its armory October 16. A communication regarding this command is unavoidably crowded out.

—THE annual picnic of Co. B, Seventy-ninth, will take place September 17, at Belvedere Park, Eighth avenue and One Hundred and Tenth street.

—THE First and Third regiments of the Connecticut brigade, Brigadier-General Crauford, went into camp for six days at Niantic, New London, September 1.

On Monday Mr. Bethel Burton and his son made fourteen bull's eyes in succession at 500 yards, each firing alternately with the same gun, a Ward-Burton.

—THE Twenty-second regiment will practice at Creedmoor September 19. All the targets have been put at its disposal but one, which has been reserved for the use of association members.

—A DETACHMENT from the Sixth, under Captains Lassing, Monnenbacher, and Hermes, practiced on Saturday, and another from the same regiment, under Captain Zenn, practiced on the 9th inst.

—To avoid accident to the marksmen, members practicing at the range should avoid firing until their previous shots, if hits, are signalled. Otherwise the spatters of lead when the marker's disc door is opened may injure the marker.

—Sergeant Magner, of the Twenty-second, has not as yet found that rifle swabbing rod he let fly at the 500 yards range target recently. The whizzing of this rod rather disturbed those at the 200 yard range.

—NOTICES has been received at First division headquarters from the city chamberlain that "the amount appropriated by the State to the uniform fund for certain organizations," will be paid on application at his office, and presentation of proper vouchers.

—THE acknowledgment of Colonel L. R. Barnard, Fifth Infantry N. G. S. N. J., as the writer of an anonymous communication regarding the Second brigade, of New Jersey, etc., came too late to save it from the waste basket.

—THE twenty-fourth annual excursion for target practice of Captain Karl Klein's Separate Troop, of the First division, took place on Wednesday at Sulzer's East River Park, and largely attended.

—THE Williamsburg Turner Cadets will celebrate the anniversary of their formation on Monday, 22d inst. The committee consists of Major C. Schlueter, president; First Lieutenant H. Schuchhardt, secretary; Captain L. Kroiser, treasurer; and Adjutant M. Decker, floor manager. The Cadets are a well drilled body of men. They are under the able tuition of Lieutenant-Colonel John Rueger, of the Thirty-second regiment, assisted by Dr. Charles Ehrman.

—THE Second brigade M. V. M. went into camp at Framingham, the new camp ground of the State of Massachusetts September 2 for one week. This brigade comprised the Fifth regiment, Colonel Walter Everett, 474 men; the Sixth regiment, Colonel Melvin Beal, 504 men; the Eighth regiment, Colonel Peach, 535 men; the newly-organized artillery company, the Second battalion, Major G. S. Merrill, 177 men, and Company F, unattached cavalry, Captain Roby, 75 men, making a grand total, including the general and staff officers, of 1,773 men.

—ON Wednesday a squad of a dozen of Company D, Thirteenth Infantry, Captain Hempstead, having apparently more enterprise than any other portion of the regiment, visited Creedmoor for rifle practice, with a view of selecting a proper representative marksman for the regimental team. The men had a splendid time, and came home exceedingly well pleased with the range and the open-air exercise. The following is the score of the best shots:

	100.	200.	500.
Captain Hempstead - - - - -	12	10	7
Sergeant Kellner - - - - -	14	8	10
Corporal Secor - - - - -	11	12	6
Private Denslow - - - - -	15	14	10

—THE Washington Continentals, of Albany, N. Y., under command of Captain Charles E. Davis, made an excursion on Tuesday, August 26, to Burlington, Vt., returning on the evening of the 27th. The command numbered fifty muskets, and were accompanied by Doring's band; also by Colonel Steenbergh, of the Twenty

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THREE new war vessels have just been added to the British Navy, and twenty-five others are in course of construction.

NOTWITHSTANDING the Abyssinia war and the Geneva award, the public debt of England has been reduced \$328,729,775 within the last fifteen years.

THE French Government has received notifications from Berlin that France having fulfilled all her engagements the occupation of her territory by the German forces is legally ended.

THE American citizens resident in Paris September 5 proposed to display the United States flag in honor of the proclamation of the republic, but the prefect strongly objected, and they abandoned the idea.

In future, by special orders, the whole of the corvette class of ships for the British navy are to be fitted with the new ventilating fan, for keeping up a continuous circulation of air in all parts of the vessels.

THE erection of an enormous steam hammer will shortly be commenced at the gun factories in the royal arsenal, Woolwich. Each of the "legs" or supports weighs forty-five tons, and was conveyed to the arsenal by rail, in double trucks built for the purpose.

VICEMINISTER Sir Hastings Yelverton, commanding the British squadron in the Mediterranean, has informed the Spanish government that he will surrender the Spanish frigates *Victoria* and *Almansa*, now held at Gibraltar, if a crew of 500 men is placed upon each vessel.

A TELEGRAM from Trouville, dated August 20, informs us that "Prince Arthur while bathing to-day too far at sea, with his side-de-cam, was carried away by a current. His Royal Highness was saved by the swimming master, Coste, by means of a swimming belt. The greatest excitement prevailed on the beach at the time."

THERE is some excitement in the French provincial towns as to the location of new schools of artillery, provision for which was made in the last Army bill. The rivalry is most extraordinary, considering the ground required for camping and exercise. Orleans is already supplied with a regiment of artillery. Profiting by the lessons of the war, and the comments of German military critics, the French Government is determined to bring its artillery instruction up to the highest possible degree of perfection.

THE London *Army and Navy Gazette* says: We thought purchase was abolished. The system has disappeared only in name, it would seem. At any rate we learn, on authority which is beyond dispute, of a certain amount having been paid to field officers on his recent retirement, in addition to the sum allowed by the Army purchase commissioners; of the purse another gallant gentleman received on his exchange to India; and of the *douceur* handed over by a third to "the parties who arranged his transfer."

AN outlay of £1,489,431 10s. 11d. is recorded as having been spent in the fortifications of Plymouth, England, up to the end of the first quarter of the present year. The number of guns required to arm the land and sea defences reaches an aggregate of 482, of which 121 will be large rifled guns, and 361 guns of 95 cwt. and under. The guns already in the works are 63 large rifled guns and 114 guns of 95 cwt. and under, which leaves, to complete the full armament, 58 large rifled guns, and no less than 247 guns of the second class of 95 cwt. and under.

AN official account of the evacuation of Belfort gives the quantities of material of war removed, for the chief part originally French, which suggests the immensity of the spoils of this description that must have fallen into German hands in the whole of the fortresses captured, and now at the disposal of the victors. The list runs thus: 294 railway wagons laden with cannon of various calibre, 398 with projectiles, 129 with powder, 230 with timber, seventeen with tents or tarpaulins, five with ambulances, and fifty-three with various artillery stores. All these were exclusive of the regular commissariat stores to be removed, which were of themselves enormous, the place having been completely provisioned by the Germans with rations for 10,000 men for a period of ten months.

THE London *Broad Arrow* says that a movement is on foot for holding in London a diplomatic "convention" in favor of prisoners of war, similar in principle to the Convention of Geneva, whose symbol is the famed Red Cross. The movement is one of pure benevolence, headed by men who have no pecuniary or other personal interest to serve. What has been accomplished since the Geneva movement is indicated by statistics which prove that 509,837 sick and wounded, of whom 60,000 were French, have been attended by the German Society alone of the Red Cross. M. Henry Dunant, of Switzerland, the original promoter of the "Convention of Geneva," is also the author. It was soon after the Italian campaign of 1869 that his marvellously vivid narrative, entitled *Un Souvenir de Solferino*, appeared.

Owing to the accidental circumstance of the author's presence, as a simple traveller, on the theatre of war, he became the eye-witness of scenes of agony which moved him, as the barbarous prison system of Europe moved John Howard a century ago, to devote his life to what all must regard as a humane and sacred work.

A RETURN has been published in England of all fatal and other accidents reported in the reports of the Inspectors of Factories for the year ending 31st October, 1870; also the number of fatal and other accidents that have taken place in mines, on railways, in the streets of London, and in British ships. In the factories—which also include breweries, potteries, and other "works"—the number of accidents in 1870 were, killed 354 males and 19 females; injured 15,018 males and 1,510 females. In the collieries and ironstone mines, the number of accidents, which appear to have been all fatal, was 991. In the streets of London 218 persons were accidentally killed, and 2,964 injured—total, 8,177: that is to say that every day in the year 87 persons are knocked down

and injured by vehicles in London, and four are killed outright every week. The accidents that occurred at sea were, in the royal navy, killed 603, injured 12,150; in the coast guard, killed 18, injured 280; in the merchant service, killed 2,946. Accidents at sea in the merchant service seem to mean deaths by drowning, for no return is made of other than fatal accidents. Of the 603 fatal accidents in the navy, 519 are deaths by drowning caused by the losses of H. M. ships *Captain* and *Slaney*.

THREE vessels have recently been added to the British navy, and there are at present twenty-five others in course of construction at the various government yards, and by private firms. The vessels just completed are the *Fantome*, composite screw sloop, four guns, 891 (727) tons, and 720 (120) horse-power engines; two fourteen gun screw corvettes, of 1,890 (1,405) tons, and 2,149 (350) horse-power engines each, named the *Ametyst* and *Modeste*. Six new vessels have just been ordered to be commenced, and the necessary preparations for their construction have in some cases been commenced. The new vessels are to include a fourteen gun screw corvette, of 1,405 tons, old measurement, and 350 nominal horse-power engines, to be named the *Diamond*; a fourteen gun iron screw corvette, cased with wood, with a covered battery, of 3,906 tons and 5,250 indicated horse-power engines, and to be named the *Euryalus*; fourteen gun screw corvette, of 1,405 tons and 350 nominal horse-power engines, to be named the *Sapphire*; the *Teneraire*, a screw iron armor-plated ship to carry eight guns, of 8,415 tons and 7,000 indicated horse-power engines; and the *Vesuvius*, a double screw iron torpedo vessel, of 241 tons and 350 indicated horse-power engines.

In the territorial organization of the French army, which has just been completed, France is divided into eighteen long, narrow sections, without regard to old province or modern county; care is taken that it be traversed throughout its greatest length by a railway, whose stations are designated as the place of rendezvous upon the declaration of war, or when it is desired to collect the army corps in time of peace for military manoeuvres. The eighteen military centres (of which Paris is not one) are Fontainebleau (or Orleans)—choice has not yet been made), Amiens (or Compiegne), Rouen, Le Mans, Besançon, Grenoble, Clermont-Ferrand, Lille, Châlons, Nancy, Bourges, Rennes, Nantes, Bordeaux, Limoges, Toulouse, Montpellier, and Marseilles. Each of the eighteen army corps will have a school of artillery, although at Nantes and at Montpellier a suitable site for one has not yet been found. The Paris garrison will be furnished by one of the two divisions of the army corps whose headquarters will be at Fontainebleau or Orleans, at Amiens or at Compiegne, at Rouen, and at Le Mans. The first corps of the present army of Versailles will go to Amiens, the second to Fontainebleau, the fifth to Le Mans, and the army of Versailles will cease to exist. General Douay is said to be the author of this plan of territorial organization.

THE total number of men medically examined for entry into the British army in the year 1871 was 36,212, the rejections on the first examination being 10,886, and on the second 1,178, making in all 12,014, or a little more than one in three of the total number inspected. The proportion of rejections in the case of natives of Ireland was larger than among the natives of the sister countries, being 354 in 1,000, while the number of Englishmen rejected was 329, of Welshmen 319, of Scotchmen, 332, and of the natives of British colonies and foreign countries, 255 per 1,000 of the total number of men inspected. The proportion of recruits furnished by the respective countries was: England and Wales, 790; Scotland, 82; Ireland, 119; and the colonies and foreign countries, 7 out of every 1,000 inspected. The chief causes of rejection were: muscular tenacity and debility in 45 cases out of every 1,000 of the total number of rejections; diseases of the eyes and eyelids, the same number; disease of the heart, 26; varicose veins, 18; malformation of chest and spine, 21. The statistics as to the education of the recruits are only furnished by the military medical officers. From their returns it appears that 143 out of every 1,000 examined were unable to read or write; 94 were able to read only; 740 were able to read and write; and in 21 cases in the 1,000 no record was made. Speaking generally, there was an increase in the number of men able to read and write as compared with previous years.

THE question as to the special fitness of officers of the scientific corps for high commands lately receives attention in England. In reply to the assertion that officers of the engineers do not get their fair share of such commands, the London *Globe* argues that special training in the scientific corps does not necessarily fit a general for successfully conducting a campaign. It maintains that, though war is a science, officers of the science branches are in no sense specially qualified to conduct it. Engineers and artillery officers receive a scientific education, but only in special departments. The laws which govern the flight of projectiles, the strength of materials to resist a certain strain, and the effect of the explosion of powder under different circumstances, are all subjects of scientific study of great value; but after all they are only matters of detail, and an officer may be an excellent general without having profoundly studied them. The chief qualifications for command are a knowledge of human, and especially of soldier, nature. The royal engineers have little to do with men. They are not familiar with the thousand-and-one matters which make up the moral of an army, and lack practical skill in handling troops. In peace time they prepare little for war, being employed chiefly in the study, and to a great extent in purely civil occupations. This objection does not apply to the artillery, but still the effect of a special education is to narrow the mind, to cause it to run in one groove. Consequently it is rarely that either an artillery or engineer officer shows himself, to use a common expression, "fit all round" to hold a high command.

THE London *Naval and Military Gazette* is severe upon the alleged false economy of the admiralty. The

long list of ironclads recently paraded at Spithead, it says, was made much of by many of our daily contemporaries, and it was accepted by the public as a proof that the many rumors of inefficiency which had from time to time gained currency were perfectly groundless, and there was a general feeling of contentment at the nation being in possession of what was called the finest navy in the world. Had those who were thus made happy in the belief that "old" England's supremacy of the seas would never be lost by the England of to-day been better acquainted with the state and condition of the fleet, they would further have known that this country was also in possession of the largest rotten squadron in the world! Taking the numbers and tonnage of the ships of the fleet, as given in the navy list, there can be no doubt that this country's maritime strength is, to all appearance, far in excess of other nations; but in this calculation no allowance is made for the number of vessels which are unfit for service from various causes—in want of new boilers, and requiring the most thorough refit before being in a seaworthy condition. We do not pretend that the many ironclads we could now place amongst this category are wholly past repair, but we complain that their repair is so long delayed, in order to avoid a present outlay, that their state of inefficiency and decay, especially in such vessels as the *Prince Consort*, becomes greater, and ultimately requires a large expenditure to remedy it.

THE London *Broad Arrow* says that it appears that the admiralty has determined to make a fresh start in the construction of ironclad ships. After a long interval of comparative rest and inactivity, Mr. Goschen has decided upon building a new and far more powerful vessel than anything which the world has ever seen. The actual design of the ship still remains a secret, although a great many shrewd guesses have been made as to its dimensions, its form, its armor, its armament, and its capabilities. Mr. Reed—and if any one knows anything about a ship, past, present, or future, it is Mr. Reed who ought to know it—has already begun to write long letters in the *Times* on the subject of the "new ironclad ship—the *Invincible*." Mr. Reed, however, tells us nothing about the new ship, except that he strongly suspects it to be built on a design of his own. The new ship, about which none of the journals seem to speak with anything approaching full information, is, however described as a heavily-armored vessel of high freeboard, carrying her armament of four enormously powerful guns in two turrets, one somewhat on the port side, the other a little to starboard, in order to secure a direct line of fire fore and aft for the guns of each turret. The turrets are to be oval in shape instead of round, the guns of course being placed in them longitudinally. The ship is to be 340 feet in length—the same as the *Fury*—but in order to provide greater buoyancy to sustain the very great addition to the weight of her armor, her breadth of beam will be considerably greater than that of the *Fury*, and her draught of water three feet less. The disposition of her armor affords in one particular, and only one, a resemblance to that of the *Warrior*. The central part of the ship, that is, the sides immediately in the wake of the turrets, and the turrets themselves, will carry the whole of the armor plates. Fore and aft of this belt of armor the ship will be entirely unprotected, except by the method of her construction in water-tight compartments. The armor on her turrets will not be less than twenty inches of solid iron, in addition to backing, inner skin, etc. The thickness of the *Warrior's* armor was only four and a half inches, that is, calculating by the established law of naval architects, that the resisting powers of armor plates vary directly as the squares of their thickness, the armor of the *Invincible* will be that of the *Warrior* as 400 : 20, or not less than twenty times as impenetrable. Relatively to the *Thunderer* and *Devastation*, the most powerful of the present ironclads, the *Invincible* will stand in the ratio of 400 : 196. She is not, even according to Mr. Goschen's estimate, proposed to be completed for nearly four years.

JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, late Confederate general, writes as follows to a New York *Herald* correspondent who asked to "interview him":

DEAR SIR—I have had the honor to receive the note of to-day, in which you ask me, on the part of the New York *Herald*, to reply to certain political questions.

It would give me pleasure to have the privilege of doing so, but not being a citizen of the United States I do not publish my political opinions. Most respectfully yours,

J. E. JOHNSTON.

THE Things that are Useful have come to the knowledge of men by the application of Thought to them, as is well illustrated by the New Elastic Truss, which at once relieves all suffering from Rupture. It is worn night and day with comfort, retaining the Hernia securely during the short time necessary for a cure. Sold at a moderate price and quite durable. It is sent by mail everywhere by the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683, Broadway, New York City, who send their circulars free on application.

THE best "Elastic Truss" in the world is now sold by Pomery & Co., 744 Broadway, N. Y., for Three Dollars. Write to them for full particulars.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the editor.

FRANK.—At Fort Pulaski, Ga., September 4, 1873, ROYAL T. FRANK, son of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Royal T. and Emma K. Frank, aged 2 years, 8 months, and 11 days.

POLLOCK.—At Fort Klamath, Or., August 26, of pneumonia, ANNELIA JANE, second daughter of Captain Robert Pollock, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry.